The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy. Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate-built Ship GLORIANA, T. G. VAILE, Commander, will sail on or about the 25th November. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

22nd September 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Touching at Colombo.

THE Ship EUPHEMUS, Captain E PROFUMO, 582 Tons, will sail for the above on 20th instant. For passage and Freight apply to

HAJEE ESSA HAJEE FADALLA,
11th Nov. 1863. Owner.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £1, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine fast sailing Steam-ship VIOLA, Captain G. THOMSON, will positively sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant. For Passage or Freight of opium, etc., etc. Apply to

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co.
Bombay, 9th November 1863.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, and 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
N.B.—Last Shipping day the 14th instant.

STEAM TO GUZERATH PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S (LIMITED) SCREW STEAM SHIP MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, will be despatched with Cargo and Passengers, for Veerawul, Poorbunder and Cutch Mandvee, on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
N.B.—Last Shipping day the 14th November.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander F. BLACKMORE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th November, at 4 P.M., with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

Last shipping day, 11th November.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port, to-morrow SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 14th November 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, to-morrow, SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at noon precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA. G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(*Calling at Veraoul, Porebunder, and Mandvee, if sufficient inducement offers.*

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavashaw's Lane, Bazar Gate, Street, Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. JOHN FARRAR'S engagement with our firm having ceased, he is no longer in any way connected therewith.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Bombay, 12th Nov. 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN LONGLEY is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex Cannot Lie, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense

N & W
H Co. 1/216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

TOWN HALL.

HERR CHARLES WEHLE, AND HERR FERI KLEIZER,

Beg to announce their

SECOND GRAND CONCERT.

To take place on SATURDAY EVENING, November 21st, 1863.

Dress Circle Tickets (numbered and Reserved)	Rs.	10
Reserved Seats	„	5

Tickets to be had at HERBERT & Co.'s Music Rooms, Rampart Row, where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ફોર્ટ પરેચ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

3rd Call Rs 500 to be paid on or before 15th November 1863.
4th „ „ 500 do. do 3 st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES 250 PER SHARE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ASSOCIATION are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the Second Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 20th November 1863, after which date, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over due Calls, and the Share will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Association's Office, No. 32, Medow Street, Bombay, 29th October 1863.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—SEALED APPLICATIONS addressed to the Directors and enclosing Certificates of fitness for the situation of Manager of the Hongkong Branch of the above Company will be received in this Office, until SATURDAY the 14th November instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Secretary.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION hereby invite Tenders, together or separately, for the supply for one year, from the 1st January 1864, of COPRA or dried COCOANUT, and of coarse COIR YARN, required for the manufactures of the prison.

The Contractor will be required to deliver the Copra and Coir free of charge at the House of Correction at Bombay, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

The Tenders must be addressed to the President of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction at Bombay, and they will be received, with samples of the Copra and Coir, at the Fort Police Office until noon on Wednesday, the 2nd December 1863.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

N. W. OLIVER, President,
Committee of Management of the House of Correction.
Bombay, 29th September 1863.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે હાઊસ એન્ડ લેઆનડ ઇનવેસટમેટ કુંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay at the office of the Company, before the 5th instant, the second Instalment of Rs. 100 per Share, due 3rd October last, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum, on default the Shares, upon which such Call shall not have been paid, will be liable to forfeiture, and will be dealt with at the first meeting of the Directors after that date, in accordance with Article 3 of the Articles of Association, with Clause 20 of Articles Table B, and Clause XVIII. of Act XIX of 1857.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
4th November 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

RAFFLE.

ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Menesse & Co., Francis & Co., Sudanund Shricrushna & Co., Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

For Sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT KURRACHEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the right of occupancy for a fixed term of years of the undermentioned Building sites, situated within the Municipal limits of the town of Kurrachee, will be put up to public competition at the Collector's Cutcherry, on TUESDAY the 17th November 1863 at noon.

No.	Quarter	Area square yards.
1	Railway	4145
2	Serai	5220
3	Ditto	1128
4	Muchee Meanee	6906
5	Ditto	1059
6	Ditto	490
7	Ditto	1068
8	Ditto	1226
9	Old Town	1184
10	Bunder	463
11	Jail	3333
12	Ditto	3720
13	Haystack	562
14	Lyaree	6035
15	Ditto	7750
16	Ditto	80
17	Ditto	80

The lots will be sold subject to the payment to Government of an annual ground rent.

Some of the above lots are very valuable, being situated in the Mercantile quarter of Kurrachee.

Terms and conditions of sale can be ascertained on application at the Collector's Cutcherry between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

H. ERSKINE.
Collector of Kurrachee.
Kurrachee, Collector's Office, 26th October 1863.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship *Indian Queen*, best Virginia Tobacco, and a large quantity of Preserved Meats, of all descriptions.

Refrigerators or Ice Chest, and a quantity of Maps of England and Scotland.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
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Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 23rd instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the Effects of the late Lieut. C. E. BETHUNE of the Royal Artillery deceased, consisting of Military appointments, Wearing Apparel, a few Books, Overland Trunks, an Iron Portable Bedstead and variety of Sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 11th November 1863.

Books, &c., for Sale.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee. plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindu ditto, two Rupees.

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12	For Memos			2	4
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32	Ditto	ditto		0	14
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TO LET, AT MAHABLESHWUR, FOR THE NEXT TWO SEASONS.—"WESTWOOD." Apply to Messrs. HUNT and MONET, Poona, and Mr. A. L. McKENZIE, Bombay.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, Limited.

Apply on the premises to
15th October, 1863. BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

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For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first-class Steamers.

T. BLACK, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

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EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums	for year	1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

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LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A NATIVE MEDICAL MAN IN BOMBAY.

Agiara-lane, Native Town, Bombay, Oct. 2, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent *Cough Lozenges* do in Pulmonary Diseases. I am a Medical Practitioner in Bombay, and am satisfied with their good effect, and would feel obliged by your sending me the wholesale price for a quantity.

I remain Sir, yours respectfully,
COWASJI RUTTONJI KHARADI.

T. KEATING, Esq.

Sold in Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, by Treacher & Co., Druggists.

Agents.—D. CAPTNER AND Co., Chemists, Meerut; Messrs. Allen, Barnes and Co., Umballah, Lahore, Meean Meer, and Simla.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This Powder is quite *harmless to Animal Life*, but is unrivalled in destroying Musquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*, and sprinkled about the nests of Poultry, it will be found extremely efficacious in exterminating those Insects with which they are usually infested. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, AS IT HAS NO QUALITIES DELETERIOUS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

Sold in Packets, and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Take notice; each genuine packet bears the abovenamed address.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective

Prepared and sold in Tins and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,

THE NOBILITY OF ENGLAND, AND THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

SEVENTH GRAND CONCERT

ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16TH.

THE LAST CONCERT BUT 5—PRIOR TO LEAVING FOR CALCUTTA.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES (by request.)
BILLY PATTERSON, (New)
OLD KING CROW (New)
SWISS SINGERS (New)
New Songs in the First Part.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture from (Guy Mannering)	Christy's Minstrels.
Chorus (Lurline)	Christy's Minstrels
Under the Willow She's Sleeping	W. H. Caster.
Dinah Blake	W. P. Collins.
Blue Eyed Nelly	H. Herberte.
Billy Patterson	Joe Brown.
The day our Mother died	C. W. Rayner.
Hen Convention	W. P. Collins.
Polka Finale	Christy's Minstrels.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

MESSRS. RAYNER, HERBERTE, CASTER & COLLINS.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Irish Lilt	W. P. Collins and Joe Brown.
Ballad (Select)	H. Herberte.
Silver Belt Jig	Joe Brown.
Tyrolean Warblers and Swiss Singers	Messrs. Collins, Rayner, Herberte and Caster.
Violin Solo (Select)	E. Byron.
Old King Crow	W. P. Collins and Joe Brown.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART III.

To conclude with, by particular request a Musical POT. POURIE of uncommon Excellence, as in first Programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ......Rs. 5	Gallery ......Rs. 2
Stalls ......„ 3	Pit ......„ 1

Seats secured at the "Times of India" office.

☞ NO HALF PRICE.

Books of the words to be had at the "*Times of India*" Office, and at the doors of the Theatre.

Doors open at 7½, commence at 8½.

All communications respecting Business to be addressed to JOHN W. SMITH, Director, Adelphi Hotel.

Business Announcements.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

(Just received)

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.
York and Westphalia Hams.
Neats' Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.
Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Parmesan
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley
At 1½ per lb.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay Fort, and Byculla) and Poona.

LAMPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
Reading do.
Tent do.
Argand do.
Wall do.
Bull's Eye Lanterns.
Hand do.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses. Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. LIGHT ONLY ON the BOX. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250 500 and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Saturday, 14th November 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 ¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	97
Madras	30 days' sight	97
China	60 Do. do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	235 prem.
Bank of India	25	......	1 prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	7 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	41 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	68 prem. [exdiv
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	80 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	161 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	40 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	112 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	3½ prem. [ex-div
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct, pm [ex-div
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 27,000 p. sh
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 26,500 p. sh
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs. 10,200 p. sh
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 2,000 pm. p [share
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 33,000 } pm. [per share
Do. B „	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs 800 prem.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 100 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	4000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	300 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	25
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	-	100 discount.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	„	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	„	240
Carolus	„	300
Mexican Dollars	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five-Franc Pieces	„	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	„	106¼
Gold Leaf	„	16 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
„	(Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London	(Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
„	(Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China		} No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102¼
„ Loan 1835-36	} 95
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	108¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	113 prem.

(PRICES CURRENT (13th Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs 665 to 675
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 675 to 680
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	„ 677 to 680
New Oomravuttee	„ 645 to 655
New Compta, (ready.)	„ 655 to 660
New Dharwar Sawginned	„ 730 to 735
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 650 to 655
New Veeravul	„ 645 to 655
New Khandeish	„ 635 to 640
New Pora chee	„ 655 to 665
New Accote	„ 660 to 665
New Mangalore	„ 655 to 660

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to Rs. 1,580

SEED—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	7 13 to 7 14 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	6 11 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black	„	32 to 33
and White)	„	38 to 39
Niger	„	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 10th NOV., 1863.

Passes Granted.

Years.	Up to 23rd Oct. 1863.	From 24th to 30th Oct. 1863.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
„ 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
„ 1863-64	2,020	144	2,773
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
„ 1863-64	667	...	657

Imported into Bombay.

Years.	Up to 3rd Nov. 1863.	From 4th to 10th Nov. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
„ 1862-63	45,437	18	12	45,455
„ 1863-64	799½	522½	...	1,322
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63	...	...	½	4,410½
„ 1863-64	578½	66	½	644½

Exported by Sea.

Years.	Up to 3rd Nov. 1863.	From 4th to 10th Nov 1863.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,018	...	26,018
„ 1862-63	42,620½	197½	42,818
„ 1863-64	142	151	293
At Ahmedabad.			
For 861-62	39	...	39
„ 1862-63	4,201	...	4,201
„ 1863-64	229½	33	292½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62	Chests		124½
Do.	1862-63	„	2,637
Do.	1863-64	„	1,029
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62		„	3
Do.	1862-63	„	209½
Do.	1863-64	„	352

Detail of Exports from 4th to 10th Nov. 1863.

Of the Season 1861-62.	Chests.
None.	
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Nepaul*	34
Per Steamer *Singapore*	163½
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Steamer *Nepaul*	119
Steamer *Singapore*	95
Total	4 1½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
A. G. MAURY,
For Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 11th November 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 13	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat 12 Nov.
	Tilly (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee 10 Nov.
	Athenais	Seals	Bushire.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Captain Egginton; Captain Rawlinson, Captain La Touche; Assistant Surgeon Gaye; Assistant Surgeon Summers; and Mr. R. E. Bickerdike.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—Mrs. Giles; one Lady; Count Thwabern; Captain and Mrs. Harcourt; Captain and Mrs Hogg; T. T. Newham; Mrs. Morris; and four natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

Steamer *Singapore*, J. A. Collett, bound to China obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

Steamer *Maharaj*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 12th November 1863.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—8 bales cotton, 10¼ cwt., Jairam Khimjee; 67 bales cotton, 234¼ cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Missouri.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy and Nuthoo Lalljee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

James Smith.—Loose buffaloe horns, 200 cwt., Momud Goomar Khan.

India.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., H. N. Nanabhoy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Inkerman.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee and Co.; 450 bundles rapeseed, 225 cwt., Frangopulo Aglasto and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Khatow Natha.

Pera.—50 bales cotton, 180 cwt., Doongersy Gangjee.

Charger.—500 bales cotton, 175 cwt., H. N. Nanabhoy; 755 bags linseed, 1,132½ cwt., Pudomsy Virjee.

Summerlee.—225 bales cotton, 7,87½ cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Flying Venus.—35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Tutta Nagsy; 55 bales cotton, 192¼ cwt., Chuturbhoz Hurry.

Euroclydon.—50 bales wool, 165½ cwt. 14 lbs., 38 bales goat hair, 125¼ cwt. 14 lbs., Jacob Sawoo and Co.; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Trecumjee Velljee and Co.

Tythonus.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Merchant Prince.—120 bundles hemp, 108 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Oriental.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Japanese.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., H. N. Nanabhoy; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

City of Shanghai.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.

Elephant Greele.—6 cases beer, Cardwell Parsons and Co.

Hanneman.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sud-sew Marteen; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Macnee and Co; 800 bundles surseeseed 400 cwt., R. Amooluck; 120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.

Edendale.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Sudasew Marteen; 175 bales cotton, 612½ cwt. N. J. Abram and Co.

For Havre.

Velle de Lima.—2,229 bundles coir yarn, 254¼ cwt. 11 lbs. A. Vinay; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Manpertins.—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., 175 bundles coir yarn, 14 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.; 600 bags lin eed, 900 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Due de Malakoff.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Melbourne.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 box sundries P. and O. S. N. Company.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Jaytroop; 63 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Edaljee; 20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 chest M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sreebhovun Doolub.

Steamer *Viola.*—95 cases broken glasses, 332½ cwt., Hassum Noormohmud.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Singapore.*—½ chest M opium, 70 lbs. each, N. J. Abram and Co.; 25½ chests, M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moses.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 chests silk pieces goods, 83 pieces, Jagunath Ramgus; 2 boxes silk handkerchieves, 100 corges, Nacode Md Esma l.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 box sundries, Pochawjee Framjee and Co.; 1 bundle Casmeershawls, 15 pieces, Hajee Mirza Suffee Mistry.

Bombay, Friday, 13th November 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—74 bags sursee seed, 111 cwt., Megjee Hunsraz.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Dharrumsee Veerjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dewjee and Co.

Oriental.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jaitha; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Bharmull Purbutt and Co; 185 bags sursee seed, 277½ cwt., Veerjee Nursee and Co.

Beeston Castle.—75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dewjee Maneckjee.

Euroclydon.—43 bales cotton, 150½ cwt., Thackersey Vussonjee.

Hohneman.—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Purbhoobhoy Nagurbhoy; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sudasew, Marteen; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Sewmoortee Anapoorjee.

Summerlee.—5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., Leggatt and Co.; 5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., Leggatt and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Khaium Ludha.

Flying Venus.—203 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Heerjee Hemraz; 175 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Walljee Mooljee; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Mooljee Dewjee and Co.; 950 bundles coir yarn, 150 cwt., Megjee Mooljee.

Merchant Prince.—250 bales cotton, 925 cwt., Souza, Pinto and Co.; 12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Gangjee Cooverjee.

Missourie.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensey and Co.

Typhoon.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Charger.—250 bags linseed, 315 cwt., Pudumsey Veerjee and Co.

Japanese.—250 bags cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 800 bundles sursee seed, 400 cwt., Ragowjee Nuthoo.

Elizabeth Ann Bright.—150 bales coir yarn, 337½ cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Pera.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey and Co.; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Gangjee Nurpunt; 185 bales cotton, 647½ cwt., Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Heerjee and Co.

Inkerman.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 140 bundles hemp, 105 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 112 bundles rapeseed, 56 cwt., Frangopulo Aglasto and Co.; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Cooverjee Ludha.

Sarah Sands.—4 barrels pork, 896 lbs., W. Johns; 110½ bales cotton, 386½ cwt., Luckhmedass; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Bomaujee and Cursetee Erany; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., R. Sazba and Co.; 111 bales cotton, 388½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Maneckiall.

India.—33 bales cotton, 115½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 3 packages honey, 39 lbs., G. Smith.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Bomanjee.

Lady Havelock.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Woomersey Mooljee.

Camperdown.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Arnot Lyle.—2,500 bundles coir yarn, 150 cwt., Jugjeevun Runchore and Co.

Orissa.—41 bags Sago, 69½ cwt., Camajee Pochajee.

For Havre.

Naval Brigade.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jumnadass Juvaredass.

Manpertins.—5 cases China fraes Jules, Siegfried and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case table, W. Turner.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—21 cases sundries, James Dickson.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—40 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Chottooram, Luckmondass; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 30 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Goolam Hooseen and Co.

Steamer *Viola.*—134 bundles olibannum, 180 cwt., Curim Nanjee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Singapore.*—12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co.; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugnath; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

Vessels.	Stations.
1. Ajdaha	} Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Goolanar	
5. Hugh Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced oading."]

For London.

793 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 22)

For Liverpool.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
1287 Arnot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 16)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co. (c. l. Oct. 22)
1282 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co.
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
680 Clyde, Woodnap—E. Bates & Co.
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Oct. 11)
1091 Eliphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1920 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
1293 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1168 Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Oc. 14)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co.
1345 Inkerman, Grant—Merwanjee Muchissa. (c. l. Oct. 27)
1198 James Smith, Feivouz—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Nov 12.)
792 Japanese, T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov 4)
994 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell. (c. l. Nov. 3)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
814 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
811 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Oc. 16)
1669 Oriental, J. Gallard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee (c. l. Sept. 23)
649 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co.
1435 Pera, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Oct. 19)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 26)
1345 Sir John Man leville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
896 Summerlee, R. Hughes—Blackwell & Co (c. l. Oct 14)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co (c. l. Sept. 26)

For Havre.

455 Duc de Malacoff, Bourlase—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.
411 Maupertius, Leborgue—Jules Sigfried & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Oc. 20.)
316 Robertson, James—Stenhouse & Co.
273 Roxana—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)

For China.

684 Voila, Thompson. (c. l. Nov. 12.)

For Zanzibar.

284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 3)

For Moulmain.

1015 Agenoria, Johnson—Cohen & Co.
665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Coben & Co. (c. l. Oct. 16)

For Penang.

293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Sep. 21)

For Calcutta.

Euphemus, Proturno.
955 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.

For Kurrachee.

Maharaj (s), Kidder.
Penang, Blackmore—S. N. & Co.
Pioneer, Woolley, S. N. & Co.
Tilly, Tounton.

Not Fixed.

84 Ammanatool Currim, Nacoda.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Arraton Apcar (s). Smith.
Athenis, Seals.
Berenice (s). Burns.
438 Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith Co.
277 Bombay (s),—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
396 Briarley, Russell—Fleming and Co.
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoe.
207 Dadley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund
894 Futtahool Aziz, Moate.
Futtay Allum.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
560 Govanni Azzopardi, Hugon.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
508 Kossuth, J Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowajee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
204 Peri, Nacoda.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Satellite.
537 Shah Jehan, Herit.
806 Shan Shah, Gillam.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Behar, Dundas.
1366 China.
Jeddo, Curling.
1496 Malta G. Hyde.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.
541 Nepaul, (s) Curling.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For London.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

For Marseilles.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

For Moulmein.

590 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

For Calcutta.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

1964 Ann Buckle, Lyle.
1408 Birmingham, Hare.
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
Charente (s).
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 31
710 Oleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 15
578 Colonist, Gibson.
1045 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.
441 Dorothy, Bruce.
1153 East, Boyd. Aug. 28
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre.
848 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.
480 Empress, Piers.
949 Gertrude, Spedding.
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. July 20
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 11
1598 H. M. St. Assaye. Oct. 24
1036 Marian Moore, Monce. Aug. 17
731 Percy Douglas, Hudson.
956 Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 4
824 Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 24
2346 Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co. Aug. 31
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 24
893 Sebastean Cabot, Morgan. Oct. 24
1231 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 21
799 Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. July 31
980 Southampton, Limstrong.
1001 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 3
722 Saltana, Sharp.
1744 Tweed.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 3
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 10
505 Yarra, Nairn.

From Londdon via Table Bay.

890 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30

From London via Persian Gulf.

184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge,

From Liverpool via Aden.

949 Algiers, Buchanan. Oct. 1
1132 Caroline, Atheridge.
1598 Clasmerden, Gibson. Sept. 29
840 Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
1059 Glenalva, Williams—W. Nicol and Co.
1067 May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Mellissa. Sept. 29

From Liverpool via Persian Gulf.

909 Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co. June 25

From Liverpool via Aden.

Baron Macauley, Cunningham. July 3
998 Diadem.
1343 George A. Holt, Robinson. May 22

From London via Zanzibar.

169 Enfield, Reid.

From Newport via Aden.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Tallulas, Percival. June 28

From Bangkok.

890 Prince of Wales, Wincklers.

From Cardiff.

427 Enterprise, Hayes.
810 Fort Regent. Oct. 1

From Cardiff via Aden.

1197 Africans, Hatfield.
1055 Englishman, Hardwick. May 22
1134 Epaminondas, Beasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
346 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
1072 Jane Parker, Davis.
533 Neptune, Veary.
Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co. July 18

From Bristol via Aden.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

From Sydney.

1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 3, announced the arrivals of the *Northumbrian*, *Piggie*, from Madras 11th October; *Sydney*, *Persia*, *Rangoon*, *Talbot*, *Rattlesnake*, and *Relegh*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—November 13.

Hogg, Captain W. D., Bengal Staff Corps, sick leave, from Mooltan.
Malcolmon, Captain, Royal rtillery, on duty, from Belgaum.
Scott, Lieut. Colonel C., Royal Engineer, on duty, from Poona.
Harcourt, Captain P. H., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—November 13.

Waddington, Captain H. F., Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Chanda Nagpore.
Carter, Assistant Surgeon H. P., M. Department, to join, to Sattara.
Chambers, Major D. F., Pay Master 6th Dragoons, to join, to Mhow.
Pringle, J. Surgeon Major, M. D., Madras Army, furlough, to England.
Holdsworth, Captain J. K., Royal Artillery, to join, to Shanghai.
Chetwynd, The Hon'ble Captain C., 10th Regiment, to join, to England.
Fletcher, Lieut. J. C., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Dun, Captain K. W., Madras Staff Corps, Commandant 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on medical certificate, to England.
Scott, Lieut. Colonel C., Royal Engineer, on duty, to Poona.
Harcourt, Captain P. H., Royal Artillery, medical certificate, to Australia, Melbourne.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 13th 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

1. A Board of Officers composed as under will assemble on Monday next the 16th instant, at 11 A.M. at the orderly room Colaba Sanitarium, to verify and record the services of such men as may be brought before it, and afterwards to investigate the circumstances under which the kit of the late Private Evans 83rd Regiment was lost in transit from Assurghur.

President.—The Officer Commanding Colaba Sanitarium.

Members.—One Subaltern 103rd Regiment, the Adjutant 103rd Regiment.

2. The Officer Commanding Colaba Sanitarium has permission to send Serjeant Mumford and family to Carwar.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 7th Nov. 1863.

No. 518.—Uncovenanted Surgeons Adair of the *Zenobia*, and Marr of the *Coromandel*, having been permitted to resign their appointments, and are to be discharged to the shore from this date.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 13th Nov. 1863.

Mr. Salisbury 2nd Officer of the *Coromandel*, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

1st Hospital Assistant de Silva, having reported himself for duty, is directed to join the Floating Batteries, Supernumerary and to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Aden by the Mail Steamer of the 14th instant for the purpose of joining the *Victoria*.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Saugor, on the 1st November, the wife of Captain T. Nicholl, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

At Nynee Tal, on the 4th instant, by the Revd. C. Sloggett, M.A., Arthur P. Howell, Bengal Civil Service, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Laura, fourth daughter of G. F. Russell, Esq., late of Miltown Park, Dublin.

DEATHS.

At Meerut, on the 2nd instant, Marion Scott Gordon, aged 1 year and 10 months, the beloved child of Captain Rowland Hill Gordon, 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, "The Black Watch."

At Intally, on the 31st October last, Pauline Louise, wife of A. W. Shawe, Inspector Customs Preventive Service, aged 25 years.

At Landour, on the 1st November, of croup, John Christopher, the only son of Mr. John Self, Merchant, aged 4 years and 6 months.

At Simla, on the 31st ultimo, Isabella Bowhill, infant daughter of Revd. J. Dawson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland.

Letter to the Editor.

DISPOSITION OF CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Sir,—There are few but must agree with the para. in your local columns of to-day in reference to the removal of the Rev. Mr. Middleton to Kurrachee. Government has evidently been misled into this arrangement by imperfect representations. If I am not misinformed they felt considerable difficulty in reconciling the recommendation of the late Senior Chaplain with that of the present on this subject. The former, on the strength of a letter addressed to him by, as the paragraph states, five out of six elders of St. Andrew's Church, and numerously signed by members of the congregation, expressing a strong desire that no arrangement might be made in the location of Chaplains which would have the effect of removing Mr. Middleton from Bombay, recommended that that gentleman should be retained here; this letter or petition was shewn to Mr. Ross, the present Senior Chaplain. It was not formally sent to him, but in a matter of such grave importance, where the highest interests of a Christian community are concerned, it was his duty to respect the known wishes of a large congregation. I have, besides, reason to know that—since the date of Mr. Colvin's departure, Mr. Ross has had the inexpediency of removing Mr. Middleton from his present sphere repeatedly urged upon him. He cannot therefore plead ignorance of the state of feeling among the people as an excuse for thus wantonly offending the feelings of the largest Presbyterian congregation in Western India. I leave it to himself to say if this is the way to promote the cause of religion.

But, besides his duty in this respect, Mr. Ross has a most important duty to discharge to Government. He is bound to give H. E. in Council the best advice he can on all matters affecting the department of which he is the acting head. Has he done so in the present instance? I think not. He forwarded a memorial from the Session at Kurrachee praying for a Chaplain to that station. But the memorialists (three in number including a Chaplain) did not request that Mr. Middleton might be sent in preference to any other; on the contrary, I have reason to know that they would have gladly retained the services of Mr. Macpherson, while the Bombay congregation in their letter to Mr. Colvin, expressed a preference for those of Mr. Middleton. What necessity then for the change? Did Mr. Ross place the matter in this light before H. E. in Council? If he had, Government who saw no reason for removing the Chaplain lately stationed at Kurrachee, if another was to be sent there so soon, would undoubtedly have given orders for his return to a sphere in which he laboured with so much acceptance. Will Mr. Ross kindly inform us what advantages attach to Mr. Middleton's removal to Kurrachee instead of any other Presbyterian Chaplain not wanted elsewhere being sent? Such advantages would need to be great indeed to compensate for the disadvantages which cannot fail to follow Mr. Middleton's removal from Bombay. This is really a matter that requires the serious attention of Government, both from respect to itself and from the well known desire of H. E. in Council to do what is most for the interests of the public. No one doubts that desire, but it can be given effect to only when heads of departments perform their duty impartially by giving the best advice which their knowledge can suggest on matters on which such advice is asked or offered.

No Presbyterian questions the desirableness of having a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland stationed at Kurrachee. The present question is, which of the Chaplains now on the reduced establishment should be sent to it? Government have decided that question for the present, but they have been guided to their decision by partial advice, and it would be well to call for an explanation from the quarter whence an explanation is clearly due.

It is also worthy the consideration of the Government whether, as the paragraph under notice suggests, the services of the Chaplain considered to be available for Kurrachee might not be more profitably disposed of by his remaining in Bombay and visiting occasionally the former station and others as circumstances may require.

Scots' Grey.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1863.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In consequence of the departure of the Mail Steamer *Salsette*, having been postponed, the Overland Mails will be closed on SUNDAY the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock A.M., and the after packet at 8 o'clock A.M.

MAILS FOR PENANG, &c.

The Mails for Penang, Sing pore, Hongkong, and Shanghae per Steamer *Viola*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

Letters, etc., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The dearture of the steamer *Penang*, having been postponed—Mails for Carwar, (late Sadashewgurh) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam, and Calcutta, will be closed THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 16th instant at 2 o'clock P.M.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *via* the Cape, once a month *i. e.* from the former station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *via* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR—NOV.—1863.

First Quarter ... Wednesday 18d. 12h. 56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon ...... Wednesday 25d. 1h. 52.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	14	Twilight ends at 6h 39m. [Trinity.	6 7	5 21	0 44	1 6	Date 10th November. Time—8h. 1m. 20s. 5.
Sun.	15	24th Sunday after	6 8	5 20	1 28	1 51	
Mon.	16	Venus rises at 2 41.	6 9	5 20	2 14	2 39	
Tues	17	Hugh, Bp.	6 10	5 21	3 6	3 35	
Wed	18	St. Luke.	6 10	5 20	4 5	4 37	
Thur.	19	Mars rises at 4h. 45m.	6 11	5 20	5 12	5 50	
Fri.	20	Edmund, K. and M.	6 12	5 20	6 27	7 5	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 14th.—Great Earthquake in England, 1318.
Sunday 15th.—First regulated Parliament assembled at Oxford, 1213.—Minorca taken by the English, 1798.
Monday 16th.—Rubens born, 1577.—Battle of Poona, 1817.
Tuesday 17th.—Catherine II. of Russia died, 1796.—Second relief of Lucknow, by Sir Colin Campbell, 1857.
Wednesday 18th.—Certez sailed for Mexico, 1518.—Broach taken by storm, 1772.
Thursday 19th.—"The Man with the Iron Mask" died, 1703.—Junction of the Severn and Thames commenced, 1789.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.
Friday 20th.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1513.—Presbyterianism began in England, 1572.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

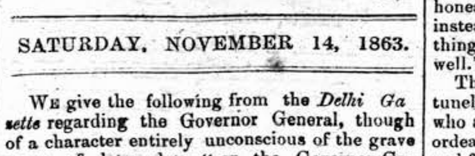
Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	Nov. 4	Kurrachee	Nov. 7
Agra	Nov. 7	Lahore	Nov. 4
Allahabad	Oct. 20	London	Oct 19
Australia	Mar. 25	Mauritius	Aug. 6
Alexandria	Oct. 7	Madras	Nov. 7
Bangalore	Nov. 6	Malta	Oct. 9
Calcutta	Nov. 4	Meerut	Nov. 3
Cape	Aug 3	Oudh	Nov. 7
Ceylon	Oct. 16	Punjaub	Oct. 17
Cochin	Oct. 14	Penang	Oct. 26
Delhi	Nov. 5	Rangoon	Sept. 16
France	Oct. 6	Suez	Oct. 29
Hongkong	Oct. 15	Singapore	Oct. 24

THE



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

We give the following from the *Delhi Gazette* regarding the Governor General, though of a character entirely unconscious of the grave news, of later date "on the Governor General being first taken unwell in the Kooloo Valley, the services of Dr. Macrae of Calcutta were considered requisite. He was summoned by telegraph, left Calcutta the day after the telegram was handed to him, and reached Umritsur in the unprecedently short space of *six* days. Three relays of camels posted by order of the Lieutenant Governor, up the Baree Doab, conveyed him with almost equal rapidity towards Noorpoor, and he will probably have reached His Excellency's whereabouts in the Kangra valley in less than eight days."

The *Lahore Chronicle* of the 4th instant, mentions that Dr Macrae had joined the Camp of the Viceroy as personal medical attendant in place of Dr Beatson.

The *Delhi Gazette* has the following as the latest about the force assembled for the chastisement of the tribes on the Frontier:—

"We have news from the Eusufzai field force, through a private letter up to the 1st instant, from which we are glad to learn that the Bunneyrees had had nearly enough fighting for the present. There appears to have been another tussel on the 30th, particulars of which have not reached us, when the Bunneyrees lost a number of good men, and had "sheered off." Our force will now be able to move on to attack the posts on the Mahabun.

Several Hindustani bodies were found among the slain. Major Keyes has lost two fingers by a bullet—no more officers killed or wounded; Richmond was shot through the head whilst aiming with his rifle. The following is from the *Lahore Chronicle* on the same subject:

"The latest authentic news from the frontier is that on the 30th ultimo a grand combined attack was made on Sir Neville Chamberlain's force, which still continues to occupy the Umbeyla Pass.

"The Hindostanees with considerable boldness attacked the strong picket on the right, under the command of Major Keyes. It was effectually repulsed, sixty dead bodies of Hindostanees being found in front of our breastworks.

"At the same time another attack was made by the Bonairwals, up the gorge, in front of our camp. Forty bodies were left on the ground.

"Our total loss in both places was twelve killed and thirty-six wounded. The only officer wounded was Major Keyes who lost two of his fingers. The services of this officer were as usual very conspicuous."

His Excellency the Governor General "deems it due to the eminent services rendered to the Government of India by the late lamented Field Marshal Lord Clyde, to direct the publication in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the order issued by Command of Her Majesty on the occasion of the death of this Lordship."

The Horse Guards order issued by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief dated 22nd August, which we published in our paper on its first receipt in India—is now accordingly republished in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

The *Calcutta Gazette* announces that for the Season of 1863-64 there are nineteen furloughs available for the Members of the Bengal Civil Service.

At present there are thirty-nine Civil Servants absent on Furlough, from which a deduction is made of seven lapsed by expiry and death, thus leaving nineteen to complete the number allowed, fifty-one. There are as yet but three applicants, two of whom are fully entitled to furloughs, and they have been accordingly allotted, these are Mr. F. M. Bird for three years, and Mr. L. R. Tottenham for one year. The other applicant Mr. R. H. Clifford is not entitled to a furlough till the 30th inst., a fourth Gentleman Mr. W. C. Capper is another applicant, but these are all that have yet applied. There are therefore seventeen furloughs still unassigned, and fourteen more will lapse between this date and the 31st October next. The names of these furlough holders are given in the *Gazette*, and we have published the notice in full elsewhere.

We publish in another part of our paper an address delivered by the Bishop of Oxford at Brighton on the 24th September, on the occasion of the distribution of the diplomas and honorary certificates awarded by the University of Oxford to the successful candidates at the Local Examination held at Brighton in June last; which contains more good sense, in familiar, racy language, on the subject of competitive examinations, than we have met with elsewhere. Regarding the University local Examinations which have given such an impetus to the cause of sound education in the higher schools for the middle classes in England within the last few years, the Bishop believes the movement to be excellent for all parties concerned: excellent for the Universities, good for the masters and most useful for the boys.

"Ancient names" says the Bishop "and ancient achievement, and ancient possessions now in this present day will not avail without present services, and those services good and hearty, and therefore, when I see the Universities coming forth and in this way identifying themselves with the education of the great middle class of those people who are the distinctive feature of our land, who are the strength morally, intellectually and commercially, of this land, the great middle classes of the English people. I most unfeignedly rejoice on their behalf, first of all because in this way they may make those old institutions sound." This is excellent, and also significant in many ways, but quite remarkable in the mouth of a person who was no mean worker in a great party, which so lately as only twenty years ago, fancied it had an exclusive chartered right in the Universities and sometimes propounded views about their uses, that may be briefly summed up in their considering their chief end to be fulfilled,—in rearing tractarian parsons, and educating Tory squires in the good old orthodox faith of "Church and King." A faith, judging its fruits as exemplified in by gone years, but too amenable to Dr. Parr's sarcasm, of a Church without the Gospel, and a King above the Law!"

Admirable too are the Bishop's remarks on the value of these examinations to the boys:—"Every one of us has in his constitution more or less a love of ease, a love of idleness, and of laziness. This works differently with different people, but it comes to the same point at last; it is a kind of attempt to draw the shoulder from the collar when the collar pinches, and it becomes uphill work. Some boys draw the shoulder back just when it comes to the point that will make their characters better and brighter. They are fond of doing what they can do easily, but they are thrown back if any difficulty arises. Now these examinations they cannot hurry over in a careless manner they must be done well; they make them laborious; they make them active; they lead them to honest hard work, to meet the difficulty and to overcome the difficulty; they remove them from the short means of seeming to know, and lead them to find the longer means of knowing. That is the blessing which they bring with them. An examination does this, it brings out all the weak points. A boy who fails in such an examination, has got probably a lesson that will last him for life. He will know it is of no use putting in bad stuff, and so the prospects of the coming examination, and the result of the examination, have a tendency to perpetuate among the boys, habits of duty, habits of honest hard work, and by these means a boy instead of being contented with doing a something, will endeavour to do that something well."

These words of wise counsel come most opportunely as advice in due season to the youths who are on Monday next about to undergo the ordeal of the examinations for matriculation, and for the degree of M. A.; they will not all be successful, some may be bitterly disappointed with the result, but let those that are defeated bear in remembrance the words of the Bishop and learn the lesson for life which even their defeat was meant to teach them. It will not be altogether defeat; nay if defeat will have taught any of them never to loose spirit under any circumstances, to profit by the lesson which defeat ought to teach them, to acquire habits of duty, and habits of work, they will, in the end, be certain to come off conquerors.

The remarks of Bishop Wilberforce regarding the effects of these examinations, on Masters are as sound as they are amusing:—"It used to be a thought with me at school, as I have no doubt it has been with many boys, 'Oh if I could but turn the tables on the masters for a time to make them go through all this.' It is almost one of the uses of these examinations to do a little of this; I can whisper to a boy who has such thoughts (as I had that these examinations are examinations of the masters." . . .

Instead of the Brown, Jones, Robinson, sort of things as our readers will see in the report elsewhere of this facetious portion of the Bishop's speech, when boys "come to be examined, not by a friendly master, who gives certificates out of kindness, and as a means of keeping up the credit of his establishment when they come to be examined with the boys of other academies, I should like to know who are then being examined? the master more than the boys. . . . Nothing has a more direct tendency to do good to the masters of schools than such examinations as these." On the subject of cramming, and the cuckoo cry raised on this point, the remarks of the Bishop are equally happy.—"One of your Hon. members has said he believes there is no greater evil to education than cramming. In this I fully agree with him. But such examinations as these are a sort of great anti-cramming plan. . . . . . cramming is putting into the mind what it cannot digest, making it preternaturally fat, poisoning it, or killing it in some other way. I never knew good come of it, but I have seen many minds fatally injured by it. That which you can take into your minds and make part of yourselves will be so much better for you but that which you only take in to reproduce, whole and undigested will neither do you nor any one else the least good. The real good of these examinations is the doing away with cramming! like taking a crammed fowl's crop, giving it a good squeeze, which detects the crammer, and relieves the fowl."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

Galle, 13*th Nov.* 7-50 a.m.

Steamer *Bulldog* from Glasgow anchored.

Madras, 13*th Nov.* 7-15 a.m.

Steamer *Nemesis* from Calcutta anchored.

CALCUTTA.

13*th November.*

Government Paper, Four per Cent., one rupee and half to three quarter discount.

Five per cent. sixteen rupees and quarter to half premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., sixteen rupees and quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London, first-class credits, two shillings one penny and one-eighth.

Freight to London, dead weight, forty to forty-five shillings.

Jute, ninety-five to ninety-seven shillings and six pence

Seeds, eighty-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inches, eleven rupees four per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inches, five rupees per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, fourteen annas and six pie to fifteen annas per Morah.

Market for Piece Goods, very active, large business done and in progress.

Market for Twist, brisk.

MADRAS.

13*th November.*

Securities. Five-and-a-half fifteen and a half premium.

Fives, six-and-a-half premium.

Fours, three-and-a-half discount.

Document Bills two shillings one and a half penny.

Freight, Sugar thirty shillings.

Cotton, seventy to seventy-five shillings.

Interest on Loans, nine per cent.

Money Market, rather tight.

Forty inch Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eleven four to rupees eleven eight.

Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle, rupees eight twelve.

LOCAL.

In consequence of the departure of the Mail Steamer *Salsette* having been postponed, the Overland Mails will not be closed until Sunday, the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock A.M., and the after-Packet at 8 o'clock.

Colonel Massey, and three servants, Mr. Sillar, Mr. Coffin, Captain Henchy, and Mrs. Hislop, are the only additional passengers proceeding by the Mail Steamer, *Salsette*, on Sunday the 15th instant, at 10 A.M.

A new Barrister.—Mr. T. C. Hayllar, who arrived here from England by the last Mail, was yesterday sworn before the Chief Justice, Sir M. Sausse, as barrister-at-law of the High Court.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—As the Anniversary Meeting of the Society will take place on Monday, the 30th instant, Members intending to propose any additions to, or alterations in the present list of Periodicals are requested to send in their propositions by Monday the 16th idem, that they may be circulated on the following Friday, with the notice calling the Anniversary Meeting.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*Tuesday 27th October.*

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Demanding more than the regulated fare.—Raghoo Benoo was placed at the bar charged with the above offence.

George Prayson said I am clerk to Messrs. Fleming and Co. Kurrachee, at 12 o'clock to-day prisoner asked Rs. 4 of me for bringing me from Appollo Bunder to the Bible Society's building, at the end of the esplanade, then back to the fort, then back again to Bible Society's place; he was engaged from 7 until 12 this day, I paid Rs. 2-4. Police Constable Wood said a complaint was made to him by plaintiff against the prisoner who acknowledged to having received Rs. 2-4 from complainant, prisoner had no list of fares with him, neither did he produce any, prisoner in defence said he demanded Rs. 4 on account of his whip, which was lost. He was fined Rs. 3.

Stealing a child's neck ornament.—Case for the Sessions.—Khund o Esso was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 165. Fukeer Lukma, deposed, I am a tile turner and reside in the Pig market in my own house, four days ago about 8 o'clock, A. M., I saw this gold ornament safe on the person of my child in my house, I went on my business and at 12 o'clock noon, in consequence of information I received, I went to the Mombadavy Chowkey, where I saw the prisoner and the chain, which is the same that my child had on when I left her, the chain is my own property.

Cooverbhye, woman, said I am a married woman, and reside with my husband in the prosecutor's house; last Tuesday about half past 12 o'clock, while I was clearing the house, I saw the prosecutor's child and my own playing near the staircase, prosecutors child had this ornament on her neck, immediately afterwards the child cried out that her neck chain was taken, and she pointed to the prisoner, I followed him, he was running, I cried out, a policeman caught him, and brought him to me, and I saw the neck ornament in the policeman's hand, the prisoner appeared to be drunk. Policeman No. 716 deposed to having seen the prisoner running, he stopped him and asked him where he was going in such a hurry, prisoner made no reply, and witness upon removing a cloth that covered his hand saw the neck ornament, in his hand, witness then took the prisoner back in the direction from which he came, when he met witness, Cooverbhye, who charged the prisoner with having stolen a child's neck ornament, and recognised the one taken from prisoner as the same. Prisoner had nothing to say in defence, and was committed by his Worship to take his trial at the Supreme Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

520 Foolla Ramchunder and another *vs.* Venayeck Morashwur.
541 Eduljee Manockjee *vs.* Nillajee Luxamonjee.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

308 Madhowjee Dhurrumsey *vs.* Dossa Kirpall and another. Part heard.
317 Hajee Meya bin Balloo Meya Pathan *vs.* Khuteeza Bebee.
339 Bhimjee Girdhur and others *vs.* Madowjee Moorardass.
306 Govind Pandoorung *vs.* Moraba Ramchunder and others.
348 Vizpall Shamjee and others *vs.* Nanchund Ruttonsey.
355 Dyal Khimjee *vs.* Khimjee Ragowjee.

H. Gamble, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 13th Nov. 1863.

Equity Side.

Causes for hearing this day.

(Before the Honorable the Chief Justice.)

Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur *vs.* Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas. Part heard.
Mowjee Godoo *vs.* Khatao Muccundjee and another. For hearing.
Shapoor bin Merwan administrator, &c. *vs.* Sorabjee Jamsetjee. For hearing.
Ghachee Esmail Doodel *vs.* Chintoba Purshotumjee and others. For hearing.
J. W. Seager and others *vs.* T. H. Fortune and others. For hearing on further direction and costs.
Goculbhoy Futtaychund *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee. For hearing.

Geo Taylor, Registrar in Equity.
Bombay Office, 13th Nov. 1863.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday 4th November, 1863.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes, Mr. Justice Westropp and Mr. Justice Tucker.)

Fraudulent use of a forged Document.—Naro Purushram was arraigned before Mr. F. D. Melvill, Acting Assistant Session Judge of Poona, for having fraudulently used as genuine a document purporting to be made by a public servant in his official capacity, which document he knew or had reason to believe to be forged.

The circumstances of the case are narrated as follows:—

In October last, Naro sent a petition to Major Francis, in whose office he was employed, praying for promotion, and referring to an order which had been given on a petition which he had sent to Major Anderson, superintendent of the Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country. Major Francis on this ordered a Carkoon, Vithul Wishwanath to procure the former petition from Naro Vithul, he accordingly obtained from Naro a petition recorded No. 4. on which was a shera, purporting to be signed by Major Anderson, to the effect that he Naro was to petition his superior, who would either promote him or send him to Dharwar to be promoted under Major Anderson. Major Francis then addressed Major Anderson, giving him all the particulars concerning Naro and his claim to promotion. Major Anderson on receiving this found that the *shera* under the original petition, was a forgery, and that the signature purporting to be his was not so. He immediately wrote to Major Francis, who one evening forwarded Naro to the Magistrate in order that proceedings might be taken against him. It being then after office hours, the man was returned to Major Francis, and he absconded during the night and has only lately been apprehended. It is distinctly proved, and not even denied by the accused that he petitioned Major Francis, and afterwards on being ordered gave in the petition purporting to be signed by Major Anderson. The latter denies the genuineness of the signature, and states that the order on the petition shown him is not what he would have given, as by government orders, and the consequent custom of the office, the order would be given on the petition of any man employed in another office "to petition his superior" without the addition of the words "who will promote you or send you to me." Lingho Mulhar, the alleged writer of the *shera*, states that it is not in his handwriting, and does not bear his signature, and that the entry in the book shown to him is that of the order which was really sent that it is without the addition of the words quoted above. It is urged for the defence that there is no proof that the shera is forged, that Major Anderson does not distinctly deny the signature, that Lingho Mulhar cannot possible remember the exact order which was passed so long ago on any particular petition, and that the entry in the Barneesee Book is not proved by the Carkoon who wrote it, even if the shera be a forgery there is no proof that the accused was cognizant of the fact. The forgery may have been committed either in Major Anderson's office or in the Post office, through which the paper was sent. Lastly there is nothing to show that the accused in producing the petition by major Francis' order was acting fraudulently. There can be no doubt whatever of the fact of the forgery. Both Major Anderson and Lingo Mulhar prove this. There is not, the court considers, anything very extraordinary in the fact of the latter remembering the exact order after perusing the Barneesee Book. Although a year has now elapsed since the date of the order, it must be rememberd that very soon after that date, on all the circumstances must have been impressed on his mind by the unusual occurrence of the forgery of the Superintendent's signature, and that the order was not a long complicated one, but the ordinary official orders always passed on such petitions. Under these circumstances, therefore, the Court entertains no doubt that the document, and although the evidence of the carkoon who wrote the Barneesee entry contains the order, actually passed; was then the accused cognizant of the fact of the forgery when he presented the petition to Major Francis? If he were not, it is evident that the forgery must have been committed before the document came into his hands, that is, while it was in Major Anderson's office or in the post office. The supposition that it was committed in the post office is so evidently improbable that it need not be taken into consideration. The other supposition is hardly less so. No attempt has been made to show that the accused is acquainted with any Carkoon or other person in Major Anderson's office at Dharwar, or that any person in that office could have had the slightest interest or object in sending a forged document to him. The petition is, or purports to be, in the handwriting of the accused. If the *Shera* were forged in Major Anderson's office, it is clear that the whole petition must have been rewritten there, because Major Anderson and Lingho Mulhar, prove that the petition really received from accused was endorsed with an order which was then and there signed at the time it was opened, and yet the accused has not attempted to deny that the hand writing is his. Before any weight could be attached to this supposition it would be necessary to explain away the improbability that any person should, without the slightest object beyond that of pure wanton mischief, forge a petition with an order purporting to bear the signatures of his European superiors, and of the Carcoon who read the paper, and that he should be able to imitate the hand writing and signature of the accused with such accuracy that not a suspicion of the forgery should have entered into his head. It appears utterly impossible to explain these improbabilities away; under these circumstances there can be no doubt that the petition is in the handwriting of the accused, that this petition never was sent to Major Anderson, that it never passed through his office, and consequently that the defence set up by the accused in no way clears him of the charge. The accused then being cognizant of the fact of the forgery, did he act fradulently in producing the petition, when ordered to do so? It seems strange how this fact can be disputed by the accused. He was desirous of promotion, and to obtain this he petitions his superior, that such an order was passed by Major Anderson on a petition which he had made to that officer, and when called upon for that petition, he produces the document, which it has been already proved, he knew to be forged. It is evident that he hoped by this to induce Major Francis, who be it remembered had previously reduced him for carelessness, either to give him immediate promotion or to write to Major Anderson recommending him, and his end was so for gained that Major Francis did so write. There can be no doubt that the act was fraudulent. The court differing from the assessors finds that Naro Purushram is guilty of the offence specified in the charge namely, that he has frandulently used as genuine a document, purporting to be made by a public servant in his official capacity, which document he knew or had reason to believe to be forged, and has therely committed an offence punishable under secs: 466-477, of the I. P. Code, and the court directs that the said Naro Purushram do suffer one and half year's rigorous imprisonment.

On the above conviction and sentence the prisoner petitioned the Judges of the High Court, who after a careful consideration of the case, passed, the following resolution.

Resolution of the High Court:—The petition is rejected.

NEWS LETTERS.

Peshawur, 31*st October.*

The weather, now that we are somewhat accustomed to the fall of temperature, feels delightful. The health of the troops is improving, though rather slowly. More discouraging rumours have arrived from Sitana; one of which credits our side with as many as 80 wounded. At all events the Hussars and Highlanders have each sent a medical officer, with medical and surgical stores, post haste to the aid of the expedition. The detachments of the Artillery and Hussars have arrived from Cherat. That of the 19th, with the fag end of the colony will return next week, as

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soon as conveyance can be furnished. The infantry have commenced their annual course of musketry drill. So far their ball practice shows a slight improvement on last year. This is a result which could scarcely have been counted on; for in the aguish state of the men, the wonder is that one out of ten should be fit to hit the station church at 50 paces. Captain Crocker, the divisional deputy inspector general of musketry, has been making his visitation here. Without at all referring to this division in particular, but speaking in a general sense, it is difficult to conceive what practical good is gained, by maintaining, at great expense to Government, these wheels within wheels of inspection and supervision; which only result in subjecting professional skill and experience to the caprice of amateur criticism. The roofing of No. 1 and 2 Bungalows, E. I. Lines, is advancing satisfactorily, the wood-work being all but complete. No move is being made yet on the roofless barracks in the cavalry lines. At the new infantry wash-houses operations are at a stand-still. This does not matter much, if those already built in the Artillery lines are a specimen; and the pattern seems to be the same. A more thorough botch in engineering design could scarcely be accomplished. The characteristics of the internal arrangements are huddle, puddle, and plash; while the miserly patch of roofing affords but a very partial protection either from sun or storm. Some time on Friday morning, a man of deranged intellect escaped from the 79th hospital, in which he was a patient; and was found in the afternoon seated on the bank of the brook behind the rifle butts, going through the dumb motions of angling, with an aspect of meditation worthy of old Izaak Walton himself On Wednesday afternoon, the non-commissioned grade of the Hussars held their sorts, consisting of foot, chattie and donky races. The first mentioned class of games excited little interest, as the results were generally foreseen. Private Moran, the new champion pedestrian of the corps, came out strong on the occasion. In the chattie and donkey races dead heats were secured successively by ingenious tricks; and the usual amount of fun was enjoyed at the mishaps of the competetors. Being surprised to remark, as one could fail to do, the rarity of red coats in the crowd, I hastened to inquire the wherefore. I ascertained that the evening roll call, which, according to published parade-scale, the Highlanders should enjoy every Wednesday evening, had, on this particular Wednesday been considerately commuted into——what do you think? A tedious drill parade with arms and accoutrements! It was now obvious that the early roll call of the preceding day, which had been so gratefully misappreciated had been devised to accommodate the officers alone so soon as the entertainment assumed a character pretty expressly suited for the men, the pelty arrears in the "tale of bricks" had to be rigidly redeemed. While speaking of drill, it is but fair to record that in consideration of the sickly state of the men, all drills, in the least degree laborious, have for several weeks been discontinued in the Cavalry. In the Infantry, of course, no such forbearance has been shown. If the men of this Corps, as a general rule, persist in ignoring sickness, and in doing the harassing duty of a station where other corps succumb, it can be from no other motive than the downright desperation of heroid spite. The amateurs of the Hussars hope to be able to proceed with their task in a day or two. They have in preparation Tom Taylor's new play of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," with which they intend to lead off, when the proper theatrical season arrives. It is worthy of remark that since the punkah coolies were discharged, the pest of Khyberee thefts has totally ceased. Unless I greatly miscalculate, it will be heard of again, as soon as the issue of firewood attracts into cantonments, those stunted and gnarled Calmucks who pick a subsistence by carrying loads for the men. The matter of reading rooms is one of the first importance to the soldier. In this line, the Hussars would do well to take a lesson from their neighbours of the 79th. The news table of the former corps is but poorly supplied. Only one Indian paper is taken on, and that neither the local one, nor one distinguished by general information or ability. At the same time, the table strewn with useful works of reference, which is so conspicuous a feature in the Highlanders' reading room, is awanting in that of the Hussars.—*Lahore Chronicle, Nov. 4.*

OOTACAMUND.

SALE OF LANDS.—The following parcels of land will be sold at the (late) Assistant Collector's Cutcherry at Ootacamund, on Monday the 11th of January 1864:—

Two parcels of 500 acres each.
Three do. of 300 do.
One parcel of 180 acres.
One do. of 130 do.
One do. of 100 do.
One do. of 60 do.

Four of these parcels of land are in the neighbourhood of Ketergherry, one at Mailoor, one at Melkonda, two in the Neerali valley, and one in the vicinity of Ootacamund. A novelty attending the sale will be, that the lands will be put up without survey. The fifth clause of the old conditions of sale is therefore altered as follows.

"The several lots of land indicated in this notice have not as yet been surveyed, consequently the purchasers are required to abide by the decision of government as to any excess which may be found in each lot on survey, whether that decision be the absolute resumption of the excess without any refund or reduction of the survey deposit or purchase money, or whether it be the inclusion of the excess in the lot, a rateable addition being then made to the purchase money. On the other hand, if the area of each lot as ascertained by the survey prove to be less than the estimated area declared at the time of sale, a rateable reduction will be made in the purchase money."

The whole of the lands to be sold will be subject to the usual assessment of two rupees an acre for forest, and one rupee an acre for grass land.

It would seem, from what has recently come to our knowledge, that the sale of Government lands by auction, instead of a fixed price, is receiving the approval of some planters. It was observed to us the other day by a gentleman who has 2,000 acres of his own land to dispose of, that if Government sold their's at 5 rupees an acre, he would not be able to get more for his, which he values at 30 rupees an acre. It has however been remarked by another planter, that this view is not correct for planters' land is in every instance tried land, and must consequently always command a higher price. In proof of the uncertainty attending Government land, he acquainted us, that one of the lots above mentioned has been reported, since it was selected and applied for, to be within the action of frost; but the chance of this will have to be taken by the applicant, to whom it will prove a chance attended with the most disastrous consequences, if the report should turn out to be correct. On the whole, we feel disposed to side with planter No 2. It is a notorious fact, that during the squabbles which have been going on about Government lands, private lands belonging to planters who have plantations opened out on them, have sold as high as 40 rupees an acre, whilst many "prospected" lands have been found subsequently to be quite unfit for the purposes for which they were selected. The Government should take these circumstances into consideration in insisting on selling lands by auction.—*Neilgherry Excelsior Nov. 5.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT is astonishing how difficult it is to get true accounts of any distant events. Secrecy in campaigning operations is of course, highly commendable; and certainly, most desirable; but we are inclined to believe that, an authentic publication of the truth, even in the case, of a reverse, is far less injurious, in the end than a false and exaggerated statement. The late reports from the Punjab frontier is an instance in point. That mischievous rumour, which we lately published, with a certain reservation, and with an expressed doubt of its whole truth, turns out to have been of very little importance. The terrible loss ascribed to H. M's 101st Regiment, of two-thirds of that gallant Corps, has, we are glad to find dwindled down to that of one Officer, Lieut. Gillies, of the Mountain Train; and the tremendous engagement to an insignificant skirmish of the advanced guard. The account in the *Mofussilite*, published in our last, is apparently more reliable than any we have yet seen. That a much larger force, and the coalition of many more tribes than was, at first, expected, is arrayed against us, is highly probable; and that some great battle is at hand is no less certain, than it is desirable.

Indeed, one good thrashing administered to the enemy, would, in all probability, be attended with less loss to us than many insignignificant, and consequently undecisive skirmishes.

It is not the less to be regretted that the first brush with the enemy should have eventuated in the loss, as it is, of one officer, and we believe, five or six men. For, when we come to individualize the sufferings caused by war, each death, to the immediate circle to the slain is, in its degree equal to those of a larger battle.

We have not, at present, sufficient data, upon which to describe the facts now gradually growing in interest and importance on our distant frontier. There seems little doubt, however, that we have fairly passed down into the enemy's country; and if, as it would appear, the above recorded loss is all we have suffered, in getting those difficult and generally well fortified passes, so far from having to deplore a loss, we think it a subject of congratulation. No native force is a match for Europeans on the plain; and it is only in rocky fastnesses, and mountain passes, that the enemy has a chance against us. We are convinced that our foes are equally well aware of this fact; and took all necessary precautions to dispute the passes. How it is they have so signally failed in keeping us out, remains to be seen. There must have been some very good management and excellent tactics, on the part of General Chamberlain, to have ensured this favorable result. We have little doubt, indeed, that with the Eusufzie force, we have got the right man in the right place. And if the campaign be only prosecuted with that rare combination of virtues, caution where necessary, and dash at the right moment, the satisfactory adjustment of this campaign cannot be, for an instant doubted.

The distance at which the scene of operation lies, makes, of course, any detailed account very difficult to obtain at once. We should esteem it a favour if any officers, hearing from friends in the force, would favour us with reliable information. If we are not mistaken, the campaign now begun will be, for some little time, fraught with the deepest interest, both here and at home.

Since writing the above, we have received advices from Simla that General Chamberlain's camp had been attacked, on its left flank, in force, by the Fanatics, on Thursday last the 29th ultimo. The fighting lasted from midday till evening; and we lost two officers killed, and two were wounded; while the return of the men was one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

General Chamberlain had telegraphed for another regiment, and for some money, to make roads, &c.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will have received this news at Dhurmsala; and it is not at all improbable that, he may proceed at once to the scene of action. The Head Quarters Staff and Camp were to march for Lahore, about the 10th instant.

A subsequent letter informs us that, matters were beginning to assume a very serious aspect with General Chamberlain's force. All the tribes were turning out, combinedly, against us; and, among them, a very influential one that has been, all along, regarded as staunch to us. Apprehensions are entertained that the expedition will have to make a retreat, on account of the snow, supplies, and other reasons, as heavier and more critical work seems in store than was at first contemplated.—*Oudh Gazette, Nov. 7*

AFTER many efforts, and much patience, Oudh has we believe, succeeded in inducing the home authorities to give it a Director of Public instruction, and a staff of Inspectors. Of the latter point we are not so sure; but we understand, that Mr. B. Cann, the Inspector of the Meerut circle has been selected to fill the important post of Director, and organize a system of education for Oudh. The appointment of this officer augurs well for the prosperity of public instruction in the province. His long experience of the department in these provinces, his well known fact and ability, and his mild and conciliatory disposition qualify him in an especial manner for the great work that lies before him, and we sincerely trust that his energy may not be hampered by the incapacity of "raw" assistants, but that the Local and Supreme Governments may have the sense to perceive in time the advantage of giving Mr. Cann a staff of inspectors competent to carry out his plans and ideas, so as to make education as great a success in the able guidance of Captain Fuller, in the Punjab.

The vacancy caused by Mr. Cann's transfer to Oudh is, we are informed to be filled (whether temporarily or permanently, we cannot tell) by Mr. Templeton of the Bareilly College.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 7.*

OUR Lahore correspondent who told us His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, was to hold a Durbar on the day after he wrote, desires us to say that owing to the rain the ceremonial was postponed to Saturday, the 31st October, on which day the celebrities of the town, its neighbour of Umritsur and *their* respective neighbourhoods, assembled in tents pitched on the picturesque grounds of Government house. The Durbar was also numerously attended by European gentlemen, and amongst others by the three Members of the Society of Friends whom we alluded to a few days ago. They had an excellent opportunity of seeing the aristocracy (landed and mercantile) of the Punjab to the best advantage from the astute Rajah Saheb Dyal, the proud Sindanwalleeas, the meek visaged Misrs and Pundits, the bold Fuqueers, to the honorable Nursing Das of Umritsur, whom His Honor shook heartily by the hand. Meer Mahomed Sooltan, the well-known contractor was prominent amongst those present. His Honor took occasion to complement the honorary magistrates of Lahore and the other native gentlemen, who had carried out the garden plan around the town, and well they deserved the Lieutenant Governor's commendations "for *no* Indian town has been so entirely improved," says our Correspondent by this simple, but successful converson of a stinking ditch into a smiling parterre.—*Id.*

IT is generally understood at Lahore that the Maharajah Rumbheer Sing of Kashmeer and Jumoo, has been invited by that Governor to be present at the great doings to come off in January next, and it is reported that he has cordially accepted the invitation. The assembly will therefore be altogether one of the most brilliant in india, the more especially, as the Maharaja of Jeypore has been summoned to be present and receive investiture of the Star of India.—*Id.*

THE SITANA FIELD FORCE.

(Lahore Chronicle, Nov. 4.)

THE following is from our own special Correspondent on the frontier:—

"I could not write yesterday as I promised, for I was on duty all day, as also all to day, not having had my clothes off for five days, and I am now writing on the ground in Camp lying on a part of a tent, with a blanket hung by a string to a bit of stick over me (an arrangement of the Bearer's who is indefatigable and most useful.) It is 11-30 P. M., and I am writing by the light of most brilliant moon which, however, is not quite good enough to enable me to draw very correctly as you may perceive. (Here follows a pen and ink sketch of the Camp.) Yesterday was a most exciting as well as tiring day to me and beginning by saying that thank God, I am quite safe and well—I'll tell you all about it.—For several days past the enemy have been observed moving in large bodies on to the hills on the right of our position, and yesterday morning before I had time to do more than bring my breakfast and was just intending to start with the telegram for you, down came the Adjutant General with orders that I was to take my men, and post them in a position on our extreme right, called the Eagle's nest. He took me off to the General, and the General desired me to occupy this post which is a tolerably elevated one as you may guess from the name, and annoy the enemy by every means in my power, cover the advance of any troops, and forbad me to charge them, unless in great necessity, then he told me to draw three bags of spare ammunition, take six men to carry them and a dooly. The need of spare ammunition I did not understand at the time, as we had 55 rounds of ball cartridge each in pouch, but I had cause enough to be thankful for them before night as you shall hear.

I obeyed, of course, got my men together and after a walk straight up hill of about an hour, diversified by an occasional shot from the enemy who were swarming up a hill on our right, or a pot shot at them from one of us when we got a good chance, we arrived at what we supposed to be the top, but there was another top beyond that, and then another and at last about 600 feet sheer up, we came to the foot of the rock on which the Eagle's nest is. A few minutes' hard scrambling brought us into it, and we found it an extraordinary place, of which I give you a kind of rough plan—(here follows plan.) The whole place is only 50 yards long and about 25 to 30 deep, and consists of a little plain, sloping away from the front, or top of the sketch, down towards C., the precipitous path up which we came. Three large rocks had been united by a light rough stone wall, three and a half feet high, Sunga, as they call them here; in front there was a still steeper ascent, one however up which you could climb; this was about 30 feet high from the ravine in front to the bottom of the wall. The right was very precipitous, falling down from rocks at D. to the end, a great depth below, it was tolerably safe, as their matchlocks could not carry across with any accuracy. The left was protected by the steepness of the ground from immediate attack, but was exposed to fire from cover of logs of wood and rocks at about a 100 yards. In front the hill ran up tolerably precipitously to 500 yards where was the crest of the whole range; this was covered with trees, bushes, and huge rocks, which gave cover to a few of the enemy, who were amusing themselves by taking pot shot at any one who showed himself, while some thousands of them with standards, lined the ridge, and looked on—large parties still climbing up the hill to the right and joining them. On the rock were seventy men of the 20th Punjab Infantry armed with shot and Brunswick Rifles. Captain Rogers of the 20th, their 2nd in Command—16 marksmen of the 101st with their instructor of Musketry—14 marksmen of the 71st—young Dash and a Doctor.

I am too *done* to write more, but will finish tomorrow.

October 29th.—I am ordered off on duty—have barely time for breakfast. I will finish my history the moment I have time—to-night I hope, when I come in. I have telegraphed that I am all right so that you may not be uneasy. I am quite well to-day thank God, and that work I think agrees with me—the duty I am on to-day is not in a dangerous place.

October 31st—Not a moment to tell you any thing. I have got to go to the extreme right of the position to mark out a place for my men and spy out the motions of the enemy. We had a fight yesterday before dawn, and I was engaged in company with a body of Major Keyes' men, we took their position with a rush and punished them very severely with but slight loss to ourselves comparatively.

I am glad I brought a helmet, as the beasts do throw stones, and a forager would never have done.

We got a standard and a lot of arms and I am to be thanked by somebody somewhere. I believe—I enclose————'s note. I did actually get thanked the other day. God has mercifully kept me unhurt and well, but I have not one moment to myself, having more work to do, and more difficult ground to traverse daily, than any *Saib* in Camp—when I get in at night sometimes very late, with a prospect of work long before daylight, I am so done that if I can I get back and sleep; if not, a blanket at the nearest fire, and I sleep till work time again—I've no business to stay writing—I ought to be at the top of the mountain by now.

UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS. ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

(Times, Septmber 28.)

The diplomas and honorary certificates awarded by the University of Oxford to the successful candidates at the Local Examination held at Brighton in June last were publicly distributed at the Pavilion on Thursday evening by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Mr. Coningham, M. P., moved the first resolution, expressive of satisfaction at the results of the examinations, and in doing so took occasion to deliver some strictures on the "cramming" system.

Mr. W. D. Savage seconded the motion, and itwas carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. White, M. P., then proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Oxford for his kindness in taking part in the proceedings.

The Rev. T. Cooke seconded the motion, and it was enthusiastically carried.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford on rising was received with immense applause. His Lordship spoke as follows:—Mr. Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen,—I beg leave to return to you my sincerest thanks for the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to receive me to-night in your town, and have accepted at my hands the small services in this great cause which it was in my power to render. I can assure you that nothing can be more pleasant to me than to meet an assembly like that I see before me—to meet a vast number of young and intelligent people, the hope of the future—the coming crop of young men and young women who are to keep up the high English standard to its present level. Now, I believe, Sir, that the institution we are met here this night to carry out, this institution, connecting as it does the ancient Universities of the country with the country at large though these examinations and these certificates does tend greatly, under God's blessing, to maintain that high standard, and therefore I rejoice to take my humble part in these proceedings. Mr. Barclay Phillips, in the remarkably lucid and comprehensive statement with which he opend the business of the evening, likened himself th No. 1 company called out to skirmish before the solid work began, but, instead of skirmishing, he did the solid work; instead of a little popping, he killed every enemy that presented himself sq completely that there is nothing left for any one else to do, unless it be that which no Englishman should ever condescend to do,—to kick those who ore down. (Laughter.) He has not left one enemy standing. At one time there appeared to be an objection, but in another moment his rifle was brought to bear upon it, and that rolled over, till there is really nothing to be said and not a single objection to be removed in the way of this, I believe excellent movement. I believe it to be an excellent movement to all parties concerned; it is excellent to the Universities in many ways. In the first place, if those ancient seats of learning are to retain—as I trust they will retain—the highest place in the affections of Englishmen, it must be by their proving that they are of utility to England (Applause.) Ancient names and ancient achievements, and ancient possessions now in this present day will not avail without present services, and those services good and hearty (applause), and therefore, when I see the Universities coming forth and in this way identifying themselves with the education of the great middle classes, of those people who are the distinctive feature of our land (applause), who are the strength, morally, intellectually, and commercially, of this land—the great middle classes of the English people—I most unfeignedly rejoice on their behalf, first of all, because in this way they may make those old institutions sound. (Cheers.) We in this diocese have had lately a great misfortune in the fall of our cathedral's noble spire, and this accident appears to have alarmed our neighbours, for when I was at Salisbury the other day I found menengaged in moving stone by stone the lowest stones of that wonderful tower and spire, and pouring in quantities of concrete, and then replacing the stones they had taken out, in order that that tower may still continue pointing heavenward in its beauty to coming generations. Well, what is being done there,—putting concrets under the old tower. I think is what the Universities are doing when they extend in this way their influence from the pupils within their walls to all the middle classes and to other schools throughout the country doing more than buttressing up the old walls—pouring in the moral concrete which will make the old walls stand for ages yet to come. (Loud applause.) I think these examinations are also useful things for the boys, for they must profit by them. Every one of us has in his constitution, more or less, a love of ease, a love of idleness, and of laziness. This works differently with different people, but it comes to the same point at last; it is a kind of attempt to draw the shoulder from the collar when the collar pinches and it becomes up-hill work. (Laughter.) Some boys draw the shoulder back just when it comes to the point that will make their characters better and brighter. They are fond of doing what they can do easily, but they are thrown back if any difficulty arises. Now, these examinations they cannot hurry over in a careless manner—they must be done well; they make them laborious they make them active; they lead them to honest hard work, to meet the difficulty and to overcome the difficulty; they remove them from the short means of seeming to know and lead them to find the longer means of knowing. That is the blessing which they bring with them (Applause) An examination does this—it brings out all the weak points. A boy who fails in such an examination has got probably a lesson that will last him for life. He will know it is of no use putting in bad stuff, and so the prospects of the coming examination, and the result of the examination, have a tendency to perpetuate among the boys habits of honest hard work and by these means a boy, instead of being contented with doing something, will endeavour to do that something well. (Loud applause.) It used to be a thought with me at school, as I have no doubt it has been with many boys, "Oh, if I could but turn the tables on the matter for a time, to make them go through all this; I can whisper to a boy who has such thoughts (as I had) that these examination of the masters. It was all very well when the masters examined his own school, giving to Master Jones a certificate of his being a most excellent boy; but then he gave a similar certificate to Master Smith, who must have been a little better than Jones, and another to Master Robinson, who, in turn, must have been better than either Jones or Smith (Laughter and applause.) This was all very well it was very pleasing to the parents, who would say, "See how my boy has distinguished himself; he has got this certificate" Ah! but perhaps every boy in the school has got a certificate of a similar character, and so there is no distinction about it. But when, instead of the sort of thing, boys come to be examined, not by a friendly master, who gives these certificates out of kindness and as a means of keeping up the credit of his establishment—when they come to be examined with the boys of other academies, I should like to know who are then being examined? The master more than the boys. (Applause.) If I want to examine a grape vine, I do not go and poke about the barren roots, but look at the bunches of fruit it has produced, and if I find the fruit good I say the wine is a good one, and, in like manner, if I find the fruit of a school in this way good, I say the master is good; and therefore it is that the masters, by means of these examination, carry out the thoughts which you and I have had; they get their turn, the turn which your hearts have longed to give them, (Loud applause.) No thing has a more direct tendency to do good to the master of schools than such examinations as these. You boys know the trouble of learning, but you do not know the many times your master's heart aches. It aches when he sees a boy who could do almost anything, and who cannot, who will not stir himself up to do anything at all. Often and often in the night season his heart is heavy, because he cannot get into his boys what he wishes to get into them, and so it is by degrees that vexation and disappointment will get into the master, and the hitherto elastic mind of the schoolmaster will form habits of despondency—of despondency but another name for idleness; and so the school sinks and becomes worthless. It is a great help for a master to know that his work is going to be examined by competent examiners. When the time of the examination comes on he is spurred on to new efforts, for he knows his work is going to be examined thoroughly, and he must put out renewed energy in endeavouring to make his boys the most efficient. (Applause.) Thus it is that these examinations are of benefit to the Universities, are of benefit to the boys, and are of benefit to the masters. They are truly most excellent institutions. Besides all this, they bring all to one common organization. I am not speaking in favour of a system of centralization; centralization is often a great evil, but organization is of great service. The organization in these examinations has a tendency towards teaching all schools what they ought to teach, they present one common standard of instruction, which I conceive to be of great benefit to the schools, as well as to the masters, the boys, and the Universities. And so it is a great pleasure to me, as, through the dispensation of Providence, I am, by adoption, a Sussex man (applause), to know that in these examinations Sussex has been once at the top of the tree and has been three times second in the order of merit. But yet you must let me have a Yorkshireman's feelings when you talk about Sheffield. I am a Yorkshireman, bred from generations of Yorkshiremen, and can therefore sympathize with those sharp, struggling, hard-working, masterly Yorkshiremen. (Loud cheers.) And this is one of those blessed strifes in which there is no envying; each one seeks to rise, but he seeks to rise in company with his fellows; each one seeks to rise by a common standard, lifted higher and higher by the contest of intellectual capability, founded on a basis of real, of intellectual, and of religious belief. (Loud applause.) And so there is in the ambition engendered by these examinations no harm, if it is kept within legitimate bounds; they are struggles between schools, and between the boys in each school. To say there is harm in such composition would be to charge Providence with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the appropriation of the refuse after the men's meals on board the flag-ship Fisgard, as proposed by the commanding officer, Captain Lysaght, for the use of the ragged school at Woolwich, the first distribution took place on Saturday, consisting of soup, remnants of meat, and 15lb. of waste biscuit, &c. These articles, which would otherwise have been thrown overboard, were gratefully received by the committee, and it is hoped that the benevolent example may be followed in other yards.

Major-General Sir Richard Dacres and the Staff of Woolwich attended at the general local hospital on Friday for the purpose of inspecting the invalids and time-expired men of the Royal Artillery and signing the returns according to the code of regulations recently issued, to be forwarded to the Anjutant-General for confirmation, with a view to their being submitted to the Chelsea Board.

On Wednesday the Aldershott division, in pursuance of orders issued on the previous day, was formed up on Claycart-ridge in line of contiguous columns, to resist an enemy supposed to be advancing on the camp from London, *viâ* Farnborough. The engagement was commenced by skirmishers of the 13th Hussars and Royal Horse Artillery have a good squeeze at the time, but they will feel a good deal better afterwards, and it will be a great lesson to crammers, who will find all their cramming materials exposed and of no avail. (Applause.) I rejoice on this ground also that I should have been invited here to-night, that you have suffered me to hand these young fellows their certificates and prizes, and have thus permitted me to take a part in your proceedings, and to add my humble testimony to the value of this great movement. Therefore, instead of according to me a vote of thanks, it ought to be for me to thank you one and all for what yon have allowed me to do.

The Lord Bishop resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.

The Rev. J. Griffith moved, and Mr. Loveday seconded, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Leopold Clark for his courteous and energetic conduct in the management of the late Oxford Local Examination at Brighton."—Carried.

Mr. Peto moved, and Mr. Cox seconded, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to those gentleman who have presented special prizes."—Carried.

The Rev. A. Creak moved a vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary for his great exertions in the cause, and the motion was carried enthusiastically.

Mr. B. Phillips returned thanks.

The Bishop of Oxford moved, and Mr. Penley seconded, "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Town Council for the use of the Town-hall and Pavilion for the purposes of the examinations, and specially to his Worship the Mayor for presiding on the present occasion."

The motion was carried, and the Mayor returned thanks, after which the National Anthem was played by Mr. Hamilton, and the company separated.

A FRENCH PRIEST'S VIEW OF IRELAND[*]

(London. Review.)

THE distinctive troubles of Ireland are referable to two causes acting in combination, which have separately been enough, in many nations and in many times, to throw society into fierce disturbance—the tenure of land and the antognism of creeds. The conquest of Ireland, and the successive confiscations which followed on the struggles of the vanquished to throw off the yoke, resulted in placing the ownership of the great mass of Irish soil in the hands of a comparatively small number of persons, who looked upon the peasants as their enemies or their serfs. The English settlers resided at a distance from their estates, and had little of that prudential wisdom which would adopt kinduess and liberality as the best means of promoting even a selfish policy. To this came to be added religious differences, the landlords becoming mainly Protestants, the tenants remaining mainly Romanists when others came in to settle as tenants or holders of small properties, they came bringing with them their Protestant faith, as the Roman colonists brought their civic pride, to be the advanced guard of an encroaching empire, as outposts in an enemy's country, not seeking quarter, and not willing to give any. If there is any other fact which may claim a place besides these in the analysis of Irish history, it is the barbarous state of the inhabitants when the conquest first took place. This may very probably have largely contributed to give to the economical condition of the country the special character which we now find—a large population caring only for the possession of land, and with a miserably low standard of comfort. But with different tenures and wiser landlords this would have admitted of gradual improvement.

Father Perraud has written this volume to show that, notwithstanding all that has been done fore Ireland in recent times, she has still numerous grievances which justify "the complaints of the national press." He remarks, however, that "the national party has been divided by artful concessions; and, as its only strength was in union, these divisions have completely neutralized its influence as a representation body in the British Parliament." Is this only another way of saying that the substantial grievances of Ireland have been so far redessed that it is difficult to make out a strong case for exceptional legislation This book is an account of the present condition of Ireland, under the heads of Political Equality, Landed Property, Industry and Commerce, Emigration, Destitution, the Poor-law, Public Education and the Religious Question. Besides a short general historical introduction, the discussion of each question is prefaced with a certain amount of historical detail. The facts are partly taken from Blue Books, "Thom's Official Directory," "Battersby's Catholic Directory," newspapers, and works both old and recent, treating generally of Ireland or specially of particular questions; but partly obtained by a personal visit of the author in 1863. He tells us, that, "after having prepared and printed a long list of questions touching all the points he had begun to examine, he went to Ireland to look for the answer to these questions, checking one set of evidence by others, and all by a personal and most attentive examination of the state of the country, the working of the institution of the minutest details of social life," Since the author visited Ireland, his book has been "re-written, and subjected to the searching examination of men the most competent to point out its defects."

Father Perraud is, we think, and honest and painstaking inquirer, and we have been somewhat surprised to find a book upon Ireland, by a French Ultramontane priest so moderate in spirit, on the whole, and with so few foreigner's blunders. As a repertory of information on some Irish questions, it will not be without its use to those who have no great acquaintance with the subject. But the book is heavy,—something like a Blue-book with rhetorical passages inserted in it; and the author always looks through the spectacles of Irish Roman Catholic bishops. We confess to entertaining great doubts whether, if they had not looked before him, Father Perraud would have found as many grievances in Ireland as he does. They have at all times shown the most lively appreciation of a possible ground of complaint, and habitually consider anything which does not tend to their predominance as an injustice to Ireland. No doubt there are traces enough to be found of great oppressions now past; but the relics of a great oppression are not always great present gricances. There are, however, certain questions upon which much difference of opinion exists, and which the Government has decided one way, while Romanist Bishops and some Irish editors think they ought to be decided another way. But it destroys all the perspective of the picture if distant troubles are put in the foreground along with the real perplexities of the present, and if rhetorical expostulations in an injured tone, which might have befitted the subject before the Emancipation Bill, are applied to questions of outdoor Poor law relief, and mixed national education. The two matters which we named at the beginning of this notice—the tenure of land and the antagonism of creeds—do, indeed, contain points of capital importance. To deal with the first fully and satisfactorily would require the application of principles new to English law, although we do not, therefore, by any means deny that such innovation is desirable; to remove the latter is a task for individual consciences rather than national legislation. To learn and practise tolerance without losing zeal; to hold intelligently and earnestly one's own faith and opinions, whilst yet habitually remembering that God is above all a God of love and justice; to strive for the success of what we most value, and yet strive as eagerly to keep our good end free from the taint of ill means—this is a duty for Catholics as well as for Protestants, but above and beyond political action or class legislation. By all means, if Romanists are not treated fairly, let legislation do what it can; but the English are, we fear, justified in not shaking off at once all prejudices against Romanist preponderance. And we may fairly suspect that those, who are so ready to defend the Pope's temporal government, who will fight in its cause, or with episcopal unction bless the fighters, are not actuated solely by a highminded sense of political injustice, when they declared about English misgovernment, and sight for impartial justice and unpre judicial toleration.

In calling this book moderately written, we of course speak comparatively. Let no Irishman think that Eather Perraud is at all unsound on any Irish grievance: English past oppression meets with the blame it richly deserves: and English present legislation meets with a good deal of vituperation that it does not deserve. We hope Irishmen will not be angry because the Father makes many admissions in favour of modern English treatment. We cannot resist quoting one or two. On p. 21 he says:—

"England and Ireland are doubtless both under the same institutions, the same customs, and the same administrative machinery, judical and financial. What is more, there is not a single one of all the civil and political liberties, coveted to-day by many great Continental nations, of which Ireland is not in full possession; trial by jury for instance; the independence of judges; the responsibility of all functionaries before judicial authority; the right of association and meeting; individual liberty; liberty of the press; liberty of education. These are certainly precious guarantees; and all the more valuable inasmuch as they render possible the reform of every abuse and the accomplishment of every improvement."

Again, p. 214, "In a commercial and industrial point of view, Ireland has been, as far as law can now do it, put upon complete equality with England." On p. 266 he speaks of the Catholic Church as "enjoying a greater share of liberty in that Protestant country (England) than in some which now have never ceased to be Catholic." On p. 407, speaking of the Christian Brothers' Schools he praises "that absolute freedom of association and teaching respected by the English Government even in the case of those whose influence it most dreads, whom the most intolerant Minister would blush to harass with the mean and clumsy annoyances which are daily to be met with in some Catholic countries." And again, p. 451, "In Ireland, then, as in England, there is nothing to trammel the pastoral and administrative action of the (Catholic) Church." And finally, p. 303, he endorses the eulogium of M. St. Marc Girardin on the English conscience—"A conscience alike noble and generous, Christain and charitable, which respects Justice and honour.

What then are the Irish grievances? Father Perraud points out truly enough that, where the peasantry are mainly Catholic, and the Chief executive officers and landowners mainly Protestant, there is more chance of unfairness in the practical administration of government than there is in England. One of his complaints, which appears several times, is that the number of Catholics holding executive offices in the Excise, Coast-guards, Boards of Education, Emigration Poor-law, and Loan-funds, the Constabulary, &c., are not in proportion to the Catholic population; indeed, usually at least, as regards important posts, in a minority. So, again, the justices of the peace, who have both judicial, and as grand-jurors, corresponding to our boards of Quarter-sessions, administrtive power, are landowners, and therefore chiefly Protestants. This is unfortunate; but it scarcely constitutes a grievance. he shown that more unfit men are appointed because Protestants; and the better men encluded because Catholics. Father Perraud does not assert this, nor that, as a matter fact, the cause, of Justice and good government suffers often inconsequence.

The number of Irish members is not, it appears, a fair proportion to the population. "Ireland sends to the Imperial Parliament slightly less than a sixth of all the members, whilst proportionate equality would give her the right of having 420,000 electors and 256 members." But Perraud blunders. The population of Ireland, by the census of 1861, which nearly agrees with Perrand's data, was not quite one-fifth of the whole population of the United Kingdom. The numbers of electors of the United Kingdom according to the latest returns at hand (one of 1859 quoting from one of 1857) was 1 233,374. It is therefore clear that 247,000 electors and 132 members would be Irelands share, accoading to this mode ef reckoning. Probably the printer has something to do with this blunder, as with another on the same page. It did not occur to Perraud to take into consideration the amount of property in Ireland compared with that of the United Kingdom. We will supply this. According to the returns of the gross amount of property assessed for income-tax for the year 1856-7, Ireland's return under schedule A (real property) was less than one-tenth of the whole; under schedule B (farming profits), less than one-nineteenth; under schedule D (trades and professions), the same. This will after considerably Ireland's right, according to "proportionate equality."

Trial by jury is all very well, but the sheriff packs the jury, says the author. That the jurors empanelled at the assizes have been mainly Protestant is perhaps true; but is it not also true that Catholics in Ireland have a dogged way of resisting testimony against a Catholic prisoner, especially in cases of agrarian outrages? What says Perraud himself? "The unanimity of the jury is essential to the validity of the verdict; therefore, when the accused is Catholic and the Government wants a verdict of guilty, it must almost necessarily empanel an exclusive Protestant jury." Moreover, this book furnishes us, quite incidentally, with several instances where an exclusively Protestant jury have given the right verdict in favour of a Catholic. But we have not space to examine all Father Perraud's complaints. One more we must mention, as it makes us hesitate to say much in favour of the author's accuracy and insight. He complains that the Poor Law Boards of Guardians are purely composed of *ex-officio* members, every magistrate being entitled to a place. And these magistrates have the singular privilege of voting by proxy (p. 315.) Thus, "Wealthy landowners, generally Protestants, can make but short and rare visits to their Irish estates, and yet keep up, by the intervention of a neighbouring landlord, the influence of their votes in all meetings of the Board of Guardians. . . . . A decisive preponderance is thus secured to the Protestant and aristocratic element" (p. 316). Now, first, Perraud does not mention that onehalf of the rates *legally* falls on the landlords, as the whole does really; secondly, that the number of *ex officio* guardians can never, by law, be more than one-half of the whole board; thirdly, it is in evidence that the *ex officio* guardians actually present rarely amount to more than one third of the number at any meeting, and often are much fewer than that. Ah, but Father Perraud would reply, "they can vote by proxy. And only think, sometimes one individual will hold 2,000 proxies, and even vote for persons who are dead" (p. 360). We believe the largest board in Ireland consists of ninety members; the average is, perhaps, a half or a third of this number, so that the mention of 2,000 proxies ought to have put our author on his guard. Need we say that the proxy voting relates to the *election* of Poor law guardians, and is allowed in England also? No member of the board, whether elective of official, can vote unless present.

There seems some fatality in Irish statistics. On p 118 we are told that, in 1861, there were 2,623,683 acres of land *under the plough*. But in the debateon Colonel Dunne's motion last spring, Sir R. Peel is reported to have said that in the same year "there were 15,320,000 acres of arable land under cultivation." Both statements are wrong. The truth is, Father Perraud's figures really apply to *cereal corps* only Sir R. Peel's to all land under cultivation, both arable and pasture, and even including towns and plantations.

On p. 4 we are informed that the Emancipation Act excludes "Catholics from the three highest offices in the state—namely, those of the Lord-Lieutenant, the Chancellor, and the *Vice-Chancellor*." The exclusion of Catholics from the last-named office is certainly remarkable; there is no such office, which of course makes the matter doubly grievous to an Irishman. On p. 154 we are told that the "University of Cambridge confided to a learned Englishman, Mr. Joseph Kay, the mission of travelling through Europe, in order to examine closely the social condition of the agricultural and working classes," &c. Who would recognise under this description the extinct travelling bachelorships, which were simply small annuities for three years, on condition of travelling and sending in a formal Latin report, which might be as meagre as the reporter chose? There is some other curious information: for instance (P. 161), the authority of M. de Beaumontis invoked for the assertion that, "under the English conveyancing system, nothing is easier than to sell to one an estate mortgaged to a second, and already given away to a third;" and that "the sale or purchase of a small estate in England is almost impossible, since the expense incurred by the deed would exceed the value of the land transferred." Father Peraud considers the removing of entails by fine and recovery as "evidently nothing more than an exceptional usage" that is rarely adopted and he complains greatly (p. 66) of exceptional legislation being applied to Ireland, such as a "Bill of treason-felony law" in 1848, when the act thus curiously named binds Englishmen as well as Irish. On p. 473 our author exults in the rapid progress of church rate abolition, and points to the encouraging fact that "last year the measure was only defeated by the Speaker's casting vote." We expect Sir J. Trelawny saw very little encouragement in that. Some of these blunders, though not unnatural in a foreigner, make us suspect Perraud's knowledge to be only skin deep. He is not stronger on Roman law. "*Against the stranger* (*i.e.*, against the enemy) *eternal revenge* was one of the fundamental principles of the twelve tables. *Adversus hostem æterna auctoritas* (p. vii.)" which is again paraphrased as "for the enemy the perseverance of an unrelenting vigour." A more complete misunderstanding we have not often seen. *Auctoritas* is *title*; and the meaning in English terms is, adverse possession by one who is not a Roman citizen can never affect a Roman's title to his property. The maxim simply confines to Roman citizens the benefits of *usucapio*.

In conclusion, our readers may like to know what Father Perraud estimates the receipts of the Catholic clergy in Ireland to be: 23 bishops at £500 each; 1,036 parish priests at £200 each; and 1,491 curates at £80; in all, £340,980. These incomes arise from the "offerings of the faithful." Besides the pastoral elergy it is stated that there are also" 523 priests in seminaries, chaplains, and religious in the ministry."

[*] Ireland in 1862. Translated from the French of the Rev Father Adolphe Perraud, Priest of the Oratory of the Immaculate Conception. Dublin: James Duffy. 1863. Pp. 564.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Times, October 19.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, OCT. 6.

The siege of the defences of Charleston has recommenced. General Rosecrans is closely beleagured in Chattanooga, and the army of the Potomac has been deprived of about half of its available strength to reinforce him. In other quarters little is doing; but there is sufficient uncertainty with respect to the three points here indicated to keep people's minds in feverish suspense, and to operate unfavourably on the money-market. Charleston gives the least anxiety. The belief is that if the Federal army and navy cannot capture they can destroy the city, and, that in the worst case they can raise the siege and leave Charleston to itself for the winter. General Meade's position inspires more doubt. His army has been depleted, in the hope rather than in the certainty that General Lee's had suffered a similar diminution for the reinforcement of Generals Joseph Johnston and Bragg. If it should turn out however that Lee is in as great force as ever upon the Rapidan he may seize the opportunity to attack Meade and renew the old alarm for the safety of Washington. As regards Rosecrans, the public is every day informed, with a loud flourish of trumpets that his position is impregnable: that his army is in the best spirits; that the enemy dares not attack; that everything is going on better than could have been expected; and that be will infallibly gain a great victory in a very few days. But the more the Government protests the more the people disbelieve; until the impression is hourly gaining strength that Rosecrans is in a position of imminent peril. The relations between France and the Federal Government, arising out of the turn which events have taken in Mexico, also cause considerable inquietude, which not even the presence of the Russian fleet in the harbour of new York, the departure of Mr. Mason from London in disgust, and the alleged solicitude of the British Government to prevent the sailing of the Confederate rams from the Mersey and the Clyde are sufficient to alleviate.

Another cause for discomfort has been discovered in the defencelessness of New York and Brooklyn against a naval attack. The ordinary entrance to the Bay of New York is by Sandy Hook, and through the Narrows—the route which is taken by the Cunard and Inman steamers, and ninety-nine out of every hundred vessels that trade with the port. This entrance is defended at the Narrows by Forts Hamilton and Lafayette on the right and by Forr Tompkins, not yet completed or mounted with artillery, upon the left. But there is another and equally available entrance, by way of Long Island Sound, which is not defended at all, and through which a hostile fleet can enter with the greatest ease. "It was only the other day say the *New London Star* of the 1st instant., "that five Russian men-of-war of the largest class, some of them drawing 27 feet of water, appeared off Montank steamed through the narrow passage between Fassea and Gull's Islands, usually oalled the Race wont up the Sound, and were quietly at anchor within shelling distance of the city of New York before any one was aware of their presence. Had there been that fleet of an enemy instead of a friend, the cities and towns on the seaboard of Connecticut and New York, city itself might have been laid in ashes." It appears that the people of the city of New London have long been urging upon the Government the necessity of erecting strong fortifications at the points indicated, but hitherto without effect. Accustomed to deal with all sorts of jobs and jobbers, the Administration thought that nothing but a job of greater magnitude than usual was intended, and, as there was no electioneering strength to be gained by favouring it, the consideration of the matter was postponed or pooh-poobed. Perhaps, however, the prospect of a foreign war, which never since the secession of South Carolina appeared so imminent as now, may induce the Federal Government to look to this unfastened back door before the steed be stolen.

The official organs of the Government have been instructed to contradict the report that the failure of the last draught to produce soldiers—although it produced abundance of commutation money—has impressed Mr. Lincoln and his secretaries with the necesity of a second conscription, in which no commutation shall be allowed. the statement, which originated in one of those violent Abolitionist journals that, "with the best of motives," are doing their best, or worst, to drive their country to destruction, is denounced from Washington as "a malacious invention." But, if there is to be no new draught, how is the Government to be carried on: and how is Mr. Lincoln to continue the war? He has not, by 500,000, as many men as are necessary to the safe prosecution of the task before him; and as negroes cannot be got in sufficient numbers—and white men scarcely at all—there must either be a break down that will surprise the world, some miraculous interposition of Providence, or some equally miraculous succession of strokes of good luck by sea and land to prevent the North from exhibiting a spectacle of helplessness such as has rarely been witnessed among nations. But perhaps, the secret of the disclaimer is not so difficult to fathom as it appears. For the next five or six weeks the elections of Governors or other high officials will be in progress in the Western States, as well as in New York and Pennoylvania, and it may therefore not be politic on the part of the Government to incur the unpopularity of ordering a new draught until they are concluded. In all probability this is the true explanation of the denial. Doubtless, if Mr. Vallandigham be defeated in Ohio, Judge Woodward in Pennsylvania, and the Democrats generally in New York, where there is no election for governor this year, the Governmen twill take heart and allow the rumours of a new conscription to be revived without troubling itself to contradict them. Upon the temper in which they shall be received by the press and the public will depend the future action of Mr. Lincoln and his black-Republican advisers.

But it is not only the want of soldiers, but of sailors that begins to embarrass the Executive, Notwithstanding all the vaunts that are daily made of the indomitable navy of the North, which with its resistless iron-clads and Monitors is in case of a war with Great Britain, to sweep the ocean of every ship that carried a hostile flag, the Administration has the greatest difficulty in procuring seamen in sufficient numbers to send even a moderate fleet to sea. Perhaps, in case of actual war with any European power, and especially with Great Britain, that which is now but a difficulty might grow into an impossibility. Ireland and Germany have offered immense numbers of volunteers and substitutes, and some few conscripts, to the army; but these resources would fail the Federal Government in a naval war. Neither the Irish nor the Germans make good sailors, or take so naturally to a martime as to a military life, and the naval force of the United States is either composed of native-born Amricans, or of English-man, Scotchmen, and Norwegians. In what proportion the foreign stands to the native element is not clearly known; though it is surmised by those who, from their position and opportunities ought to know, that less than one half of the ablebodied seamen on board American merchantmen or ships of war are natives and citizens of the country. As Englishman and Scotchmen do not entertain that theological hatred against the British Government which animates the Irish Roman Catholics, and have been mainly induced to enter the Federal service by the high wages offered, it is probable that in case of a war with Great Britain the patriotism of these men would prove greater than their cupidity, and the Americans would be left to fight their own sea-battles with such small aid as the Scandinavians might afford. However this may be, the present need of sailors to man the fleet is urgent; and the Federal Government is seriously incommoded in the efforts which it would gladly make, if it could, to capture the Floridas and Alabamas, which so disturb the equanimity of the mercantile community. It having been represented to the Naval Department that considerable numbers of willing recruits for the navy could be procured among the Cape cod fishermen if proper inducements were held out to them at the close of the fishing season, the frigate Sabine, under the command of Commodore Ringgold, was despatched to the coast, and arrived at Provincetown, Massachusetts, on the 8th of September. The Commodore made known his mission to the seafaring population, and offered such terms of pay, bounty, and chance of prize-money as were thought sufficiently attractive. Vessels from the codfisheries arrived daily at Provincetown, but not a sailor volunteered to serve. The Commodore remained a fortnight on the station, with the same unsuccess; and it is now reported that the Sabine will have to be laid up for the winter for want of men. No considerations of the unpopularity of the commander can be brought to explain the failure, for Commodore Ringgold is not only a good seaman, but a gentleman in the highest sense of the word, and beloved alike by his officers and his crew. The steam frigate Niagara, recently completed, and described as being one of the very finest ships in the world, is in the same predicament. She lies at Charlestown, Near Boston, prepared to start in pursuit of the Alabama and the Florida, but unable to move for want of a crew. The sailing ship Saratoges, with a heavy battery, which would be useful before Charleston, Mobile, or Wilmington, has been ready for sea for three months, but it has been found impossible to man her. There may be, and doubtless are, many other Federal war ships in a similar predicament, though as yet no publicity has been given to the facts. The Naval Department knows not what to do. One set of advisers, undismayed, by the glaring failure of the conscription, boldly urges the Government to introduce into Congress in the first week of its sitting an Act for the "impressment of seamen, while another class insists that many thousand of volunteers could yet be procured if the bounty offered were increased, and above all, if the ordinance were repealed which deprived the sailors of their "grog." It iis asserted that the increase of pay, to the amount of 5c. per diem, which has been granted to the sailor as a *solatium* for the loss of his usual stimulant, is not satisfactory, and that as long as this restiction upon the free will and upon the tastes and habits of the people is continued, so long will the Federal Government suffer for want of seamen. Whatever remedy may be adopted, it is so uncertain in its operation, that the Government may well be excused if it do not see the expediency of a war either with Great Britain or France. An Impressment Act would be odious to the people which might not signify much to a Government that seems determined to establish a despotism; but it might fail in its object, which is a contingency that no Government can afford to despise. As for the "grog," it is likely that the severity of the existing discipline will be relaxed, and that "Jack" will be allowed his coveted modicum of rum or whiskey; but whether in the event of war with Great Britain any considerable number of British sailors in the present service of the Federal Government will consent to be traitors to the land of their birth admits of the gravest doubts.

The fact seems to be that the United States, or what may remain of them, on the conclusion of peace, may be a great military, but never can become a great Naval nation. Their territory by its very vastness is inland, and must breed an inland, not a maritime population. It requires the sea to beget a love of the sea. The boy that is to be a sailor when he is a man must sport upon the shore when he is a child; and this can be the destiny of but few Amaricans. If the coast line of the Federal States, leaving California out of the calculation, be measure from Norfolk in Virginia (somewhat more, perhaps, than will be allowed after a settlement, between North and South) to the boundary line in the Bay of Fondy, between the State of Maine and the British colony of New Brunswick—the one in latitude 32deg., and the other in latitude 45 deg. 25 sec. N.,—it will be found that the maritime population of the Federal States only exists upon a length of about 900 miles of coast. Compare this with the coast line of the British isles, and and it may be estimated that the sailor-producing power of England and Scotland, to say nothing of Ireland, is at least twice as great as that of the Northern Union. Had it not been for British sailors, the American navy, notional or mercantile could not have been what it is and the "Buncome" orators of vast inland regions, a thousand miles from the sea, would have had much less reason to boast of their ability to cope with the greatest maritime Power that the world has even seen or is likely to see.

A short letter addressed to the President by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Massachusetts, the only living American of any note who was born before the Declaration of Independence, and who was once in consequence a British subject has excited considerable attention. The private and public character of this venerable gentleman stand deservedly high. He is in his 02nd year, in full possesion of his faculties, was long a member of Congress and of the Legislature of his native State, and has been precident of Harvard College and Mayor of Boston, was on terms of intimacy with Washington, Lafayette, and most of the earlier as well as later Presidents and is author of several words, of which the life of his relative John Quincy Adams is the best as well as most recent. It might be thought that if the voice of any man in America would be raised in favour of blessed peace it would be that of a man so sage, so calm, so experienced, and so patriotic. But it is not so. The abolition of negro slavery, though the land should be deluged with blood for 50 years in the attempt to enforce it, has such entire possession of his mind that he has no advice to give to the President or the people but to fight on. He insists that compromise is impossible, and believes that the final victory of the Federal Government is inevitable. He, too, so far beyond the ordinary age of passion, shares the passion of his countrymen for extent of territory. The "Union" is the God of his idolatry. And yet this Josiah Quincy was the earliest dis-Unionist known. He declared so far back as 1802 that the purchase of Louisiana was unconstitutional—that it was fatal to the stability of the Union, and sufficient to justify the secession of Massachusetts, and every other State that disapproved it. He has also justified and threatened the secession of his native State, if in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the undoubted rights of the South under the constitution, and of the solemn decision and of the Supreme Court the officers of the Federal Executive, charged with a legal warrant, should presume to lay hands upon a fugitive slave on the soil of that common wealth. This only shows how great was the original incompatibility between North and South. When Abolitionism was in the minority, it threatened disruption of the Union, rather than obey a law which it did not approve. Its maxim then, as now, was "rule or ruin;" and Mr. Quincy, its oldest, if not its ablest apostle, is powerless to emancipate himself from its thraldom. He declares the South to be "mad;" but, if so, he might well ask himself whether Washington were not made also, and all the men who acted with him, including Josiah Quincy.

It was in this correspondence, some months ago, that the British people were first informed of the existence in this country of a mysterious political society called the Finnian, Fenian, or Phinean Brotherhood, whose members were all Irishmen, and whose objects were the invasion of Ireland and the establishment of an Irish Republic. It appears that the true name of this organization is the *Fenian Brotherhood*; that the secrecy which formerly enveloped their proceedings is no longer to be insisted upon, and that the "Head Centre," or Grand Master, is one Colonel John O'Mahoney, of New York, now a loyal citizen of the United States, but formerly of Dublin, and rebel against the authority of Great Britain, under Mr. Smith O'Brien in the cabbage-garden. In obedience to a requisition numerously signed by the "centres" or local chiefs of the Brotherhood at Philadelphia, Chicago, Louisville, and other large cities to the number of 60 or 70, this functionary has convened a general meeting of the body to assemble at the Fenial Hall in Chicago, on the 3d of November next, to debate on "grave and pressing matters." It is stated that Mr. Seward, Archbishop Hughes, and all the politicians in the Union, who are accustomed to court the Irish vote on occasions of emergency, are well aware of the objects of the society, and, what is highly important if it be true, that no Irishman can obtain a commission in the Federal army unless he can prove his affiliation to the Fenians and his sympathy with their designs. It is hinted that immediately on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Great Britain, or on a declaration of war on the grievance of the Confederate rams, the Fenians will be let loose upon Ireland, to stir up insurrection; that the Federal Government (if it do not in the interval tumble to pieces) will immediately recognize the Irish as belligerents, and that the ship-builders of Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia will construct rams, monitors, and iron clads to break any blockade of the Irish coast which the British Government may establish, and that in one way or another—at least 200,000 Irish and Irish-Americans will enrol themselves in the enterprise, in two armies of 100,000 men each, one under the command of the ex-rebel, General F. T. Meagher; and the other under that of the ex-rebel and rum-seller, General Michael Corcoran. The whole story is narrated in one of the sensation journals of this city, with all the magniloquent, phraseology and magnificent bounce, bluster, braggadocio, and exaggeration with which every story of the kind must be introduced if it is to receive any attention from people with appetites so palled and jaded with highly seasoned "buncombe" as those of the great bulk of the Americans. Ireland's deliverance is "prophesied" as close at hand; the English aristocracy is declared to be in mortal terror of the approaching storm, and the British Government to be ready to yield anything to Mr. Seward on the question of Mr. Laird's rams, or any other that may arise, rather than incur the threatened onslaught of the terrible Fenians.

MONARCHY AND DEMOCRACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

(Times October 19.)

Sir,—In the leading article of your journal of this day, in which you support our Government for their detention of the iron-clads in the Mersey, I have read with great pleasure and admiration the following remarks:—

"She (the Alabama) was the produce of trickery and evasion. We cannot say how, where, or by what instalments her equipments was furnished; but we can say that she did not leave our ports in the character or fashion of an honest vessel. As the Attorney-General put it, it was an 'escape,' and such escapes are exactly the things which we ought to prevent."

Now, Sir, as I administered the Government of Upper canada in 1837, will you allow me to contrast the honest course which our Government is at this moment pursuing, and which you are so powerfully supporting, with that which the Government and people of the United States practised towards Great Britain, when a very small portion of her territory was disturbed by an insurrection, the insignificance of which, as compared with the successful secession for nearly two years of eight millions of inhabitants of the Confederate States, may briefly be demonstrated by the following figures and facts?

On the 4th of December, 1837, Mr. M'Kenzie, at the head of 520 noisy followers, some armed with sticks, many with pikes, and the rest with rifles, suddenly appeared before Toronto. At that moment the population of Upper Canada was 450,000; the Home district, 60,000; the City of Toronto, 10,000.

On the 7th of December, with great difficulty, he escaped in disguise to the United States; and so completely was his insane project defeated by the loyalty of the people, unassisted by troops, that on the following day, I not only issued a proclamation to stop the volunteers who, from all directions were flocking towards Toronto, but I placed the militia of seven counties at the disposition of Sir John Colborne, in Lower Canada.

On the 13th of December I reported these facts to William L. Marcey, Governor of the State of New York in a letter, in which I stated.

"It is fit I should apprize your Excellency that there is not at this moment, to my knowledge within the whol extent of Upper Canada a single body of men assembled with arms, or otherwise, in opposion to the Government."

Simultaneously with this statement I despatched to Mr. Marcey Mr. Bethune, requesting his Excellency, in conformity with the statute existing between the Canadian Provinces and the State of New York, to deliver to the authorities of Upper Canada William Lyon M'Kenzie, to be tried for the murder of Colonel Moodie, for arson, and for the robbery, with his own hands, of Her Majesty's mail, in full proof of which the requisite documents were enclosed.

To my letter and request I received the following reply:—

"To his Excellency Sir Francis B. Head, Lieutenant-Governor, &c."

"State of New York, Executive Department.
"Albany, Dec. 25, 1837.

"Sir,—I have received from D. Bethune, Esq., the official application, with the documents accompanying it made by your Excellency on me, as Governor of the State of New York, for the arrest and delivery of William Lyon M'Kenzie, as a fugitive from justice from the province of Upper Canada.

"The documents show, as clearly as they can do, that M'Kenzie committed the crimes imputed to him; that previous thereto he had revolted, and was in arms against Her Majesty's Government of Upper Canada. His crime is therefore, treason; and, if a fugitive, in this state he must be considered as a fugitive, to avoid the punishment for this offence, rather for those imputed to him in the documents accompanying your Excellency's application. These latter offences must be considered as the incidents of the alleged treason.

I have the honor to be &c.,
"W. L. MARCEY."

It will be observed that, in the above reply, Governor Marcey abstained from noticing the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in obedience to which I had, on his application to me, faithfully surrendered to the authorities of his State fugitives from the United States, simply on the legal evidence of their guilt. He also abstained from noticing the fact to which Mr. Bethune drew his especial attention—namely, the robbery by Mr. M'Kenzie of his own State arsenals.

On the 29th of December, 1837, Governor Marcey, after having allowed the American Generals Van Rensslaer and Sutherland with impunity to seize 22 pieces of his artillery, and to issue "proclamations" in the United States offering 500*l.* for my apprehension, with

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100 acres of land in Canada and $100 to whoever would join what they were pleased to call "the patriot army," permitted the steamer Caroline, in broad daylight, in in the presence of the United States Marshal, and in the immediate vicinity of a regiment of Militia of the State of New York, to be cut out of the ice by a thousand men. He allowed his own collector of customs to give her a licence, under which, and insured from loss by a bond publicly given by 17 American merchants, she sailed, amidst the acclamations of the people, to act as a passage boat to convey Government artillery and American citizens to take possession of Navy Island in Canada.

After reporting to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington the foregoing facts, I imperfectly expressed to him my feelings as follows:—

"I need not remark to your Excellency how unfair and unjust it is that a rebellion, which within this province was so insignificant that it was instantly crushed by the civil inhabitants of the colony, should be revived and rendered formidable by the direct and active management of the American people; and that during the existence not only of peace, but of the most friendly relations between Great Britain and the Government of the United States, the peaceful population of this province should be threatened with devastation and plunder and all the miseries of war by the unjustifiable interference of American citizens."

As their conduct in the bygone period to which I have referred has long ago been forgiven and forgotten by England, surely the Government and people of the disunited States will do well to consider upon what plea they can now entertain feelings hostile to the British people for having, without intervention, merely expressed their opinion as to the probable result of a Transatlantic civil war, which, if permitted, they would have endeavoured to prevent, and without permission, they all deeply and sincerely lament.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Croydon, Oct. 17. F. B. HEAD.

GENERAL LEE'S COMPANY IN JUNE AND JULY.

(*Globe, October 19.*)

General Lee's report of his campaign in June and July last has found its way into the columns of the Richmond journals, and has been transferred from them to those of the New York papers. It is a very modest account of a remarkable operation, which had a brilliant beginning and a stormy middle, and which ended in a practical failure. After Hooker's conspicuous defeat at Chancellorsville, General Lee found that the could not without imitating Burnside, assail the Federal position on the other side of the river. But it was desirable to do something, and that speedily. He resolved to force Hooker out of his lines by a movement on the Shenandoah, and he had a larger purpose, that of transferring, "if practicable, the scene of hostilities to the north of the Potomac." Regarding Hooker as foolhardy, he hoped that this officer would afford an opportunity for a blow, and in any case, he trusted that his movements would disconcert the Federals for the rest of the summer. There were ulterior views in the event of success, but of those General Lee does not speak. They probably included the reduction of Washington and the occupation of Maryland. Morgan's famous ride through Indiana and Ohio also formed part of the scheme, according to our view, and it was intended to strike at Pittsburg. But, of course, General Lee says nothing of this movement.

His plan for dislodging Hooker began well. Indeed, every advantage was on the side of the Confederates, and failure at the outest would have been discreditable. For Lee could and did easily mask the march of his troops on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of June upon Culpepper, while one of the Hills occupied Fredericksburg. When Hooker found that some troops had gone from his front, and sent a force across the river to reconnoitre, he had no means of preventing the movement. But he did not divine fully the intentions of his enemy, for he delayed his march from Falmouth for several days. Ewell had crossed the Blue Ridge, and descended upon Milroy at Winchester, outflanking and overwhelming him, before the last crops of Hookers army quitted Falmouth. The Federal general had not been quick enough, but when he did move be had the sense to move up to a position covering Washington by lines out of Lee's reach, and thus, although he had dislodged Hooker from Falmouth, Lee did not induce him to act rashly and expose his army to defeat in detail. Hill had marched from Fredericksburg when Hooker disappeared, and to draw the latter on, Lee put Longstreet in front of Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps in the Blue Ridge, and brought up Stuart to support him. Several cavalry encounters occurred, but Hooker refrained from assailing Longstreet on the hills. By moving up to the Blue Ridge Hooker compelled Lee to march his whole army into the Shenandoah Valley, except Stuart's cavalry, which remained to watch the Federals, and enter Maryland by any road he pleased. As Ewell had crossed the Potomac and was at Chambersburg, it became necessary to support him, and Hill and Longstreet crossed the river. Lee now felt the want of cavalry with his main booy, for he could get no satisfactory information of Federal doing. In the meantime Ewell had crossed the South Mountain, and had moved close to the Susequehanna. This was done to prevent the Federals from making any attempt to cut in upon the Confederate line of communications. The main body was about to move upon Harrisburg when Lee learned that the Federals were moving upon the South Mountains from the East. Meade had assumed command, and to prevent his progress, and push him further from the Confederate line of retreat, Lee thought fit to move upon Gettysburg. Ewell was recalled from York, and directed upon the same place. Meade was also approaching it. During this period, Stuart, finding he was not heeded by the Federals, pushed over the Potomac, and marched by Westminster to Carlisle, thus passing along the rear of the Federal army, and being separated from Lee, Stuart could only rejoin him by following on the steps of Ewell's retrograde march.

Still ignorant of the exact position and motions of Meade, ignorance caused by the injudicious plan of separating himself from his cavalry, Lee moved slowly upon Gettysburg. The consequence was that the Federals arrived there first, but as they arrived in loose order, and as the leading columns fought a battle instead of falling back upon the main body, they were defeated, and driven through Gettysburg with great loss. The Federal General however, with great judgment occupied the hills above the place, and both parties, spent occupied some time in concentrating their forces. Then followed the bloody combats of the 2d and 3d. General Lee's account of them does not differ substantially from those already published. He admits that he was forced to fight because "it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains" with his large trains, because the regular and local Federal troops approaching prevented him from collecting supplies, and he was cheered with the hope that a victory would give valuable results. Both armies fought with great obstinacy, but Lee failed to win his victory. "The strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition" led him to retreat. He carried with him 4,000 prisoners, but he says nothing of the wounded be left on the field.

On the whole his retreat to the Potomac was a great success, and ample testimony to the loss he had inflicted to the courage of his army. That he was not destroyed while waiting at Hagerstown until the river could be bridged, shows how much his soldiers and himself were respected as opponents. He crossed the river with little loss, and fell back to Bunker's Hill, keeping the Federals at a distance with his cavalry. He frankly confesses the causes of his abandonment of the valley. "Owing," be writes' to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah River the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we re-crossed the Potomac could not be put in execution, and before the waters had subsided the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take possession of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done." In fact Meade's movements towards Front Royal constrained General Lee to regain a position where his communications would be free from interruption. The result of the campaign was a large quantity of stores, forage, horses, and clothing, some guns, and many prisoners. But it was purchased at a great cost of men, and it produced a fresh revival of warlike spirit in the North. It did not, except for a brief space, relieve either the lower Shenandoah Valley, or the north of Virginia, from the presence of the Federals; nor did it stop the progress of Grant upon the Mississippi, or the preparations of Rosecrans on the Cumberland.

THE GREAT EASTERN IN A STORM.

The following is an extract from the private letter of a passenger by the Great Eastern in her last outward voyage:—"I left Liverpool on 12th August per Great Eastern for New York, which place I reached on the 25th after a very stormy and dangerous passage. We had strong head winds all the way and the ship, having but little cargo rolled about fearfully. On the tenth day out when near this side of the ocean, we encountered a most fearful hurricane such as the captain and oldest sailors in the ship had never seen the equal of. It came on about six in the evening, and lasted until about midnight. During part of the time we all completely despaired of ever seeing the next day; and if the storm had continued two or three hours longer we should have been dashed to pieces. The great ship was tossed about on the waves like a cork. She was entirely beyond control and lay in the trough of the sea during the entire storm. It was what is called a cyclone, and a description of storm very rarely seen anywhere except in the Chinese Seas. Everything moveable about the ship was dashed to pieces, and many of the passengers lost all their luggage, and some of them were severely hurt themselves The third officer had his leg and arm broken; three or four of the boats were broken to pieces; one of the boilers burst, filling the ship with hot steam; the gallery got on fire with the cook-toves, upsetting, and altogether it was a fearful time, enough to frighten any one from ever going to sea again. We have all reason to feel thankful, however, it was no worse, as very little more would have ended the affair most deplorably. I shall never venture to sea in the Great Eastern again, nor could I desire any one else to do so, as she is entirely too large and unmanageable. We had 23 men lashed to the wheel all night trying to right her to the waves, with as little effect as a child would have; so when such a large ship is left to the mercy of the waves, in such a storm as we had, matters were very serious. But I must say no more about it, or I will frighten you from ever visiting Canada. All I can say is, when you attempt to cross the Atlantic, come in a moderately sized vessel, don't trust yourself in such an experiment as the Great Eastern."—*Scotsman.*

Business Announcements.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Birds Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and	Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in Prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

STAMP ENGRAVING.

HAND STAMPS of Brass for ENDORSEMENTS, ACCEPTANCES &c. engraved to order; also Seals, Door-plates, Sepoy's Belts, &c. at a REDUCED MODERATE charge.

23, Apollo Street. S. D'ESPERANCE.

SIGNORI P. GUERREIRI ET GIOVANONI.

IMPORTERS OF MARBLE ALABASTER AND AGATE WORKS OF ART, &c. &c., TO INDIA.

BEG to inform the public of Bombay, that they will open AN EXHIBITION on MONDAY, the 16th November, at No. 5, Forbes Street, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s Auction Rooms.

A well-selected Collection of most beautiful ITALIAN ORNAMENTS in MARBLE, ALABASTER, and AGATE, such as,

Fruits, Baskets, Raphael Lions, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Dogs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Several most beautiful Figures and Groups, with a vareity of other things too difficult to enumerate.

Bombay, 6th November 1863.

DOMESTIC AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

Brussels, Velvet Pile, Druggett and Kidderminster Carpets.
Rugs and Hassocks.
Damask Table Linen.
Toilet-covers and Anti-Maccassars.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
Blankets, Counterpanes, Towellings, Furniture Chintzes, and Damasks.
Long Cloths, Flannels, &c.

J and W. WATSON and Co.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemen's HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.

They would call especial attention to their

JUNGLE HELMETS

which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil.* Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.

Cocked Hats, for all grades in the Civil, Military or Political Service.

BOOTS.—LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

(*Impervious to rain.*)

French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots Rs. 8..............per pair.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn. has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*"

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SILKS, in great variety, for Driving, Dinner, and Evening Wear.

Black Glaces and Rich Moire Antiques.

Wedding, Dinner, Carriage, and Evening, Lace, Tulle, and Fancy Dresses.

GRENADINE DRESSES.

(*Pure White, Striped, Broche, or Plain.*)

MUSLIN DRESSES.

ABERDEEN WINCEYS.

(For the Overland Route.)

Sealskin Cloaks and Jackets.

WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

Also the new Scarlet Gipsy and Abergeldie Cloaks. New Silk Mantles and Jackets.

GARIBALDI'S.

(*New shapes, various materials.*)

Cloaks in every style and novelty for Carriage and Evening Wear.

RIDING HABITS.

RIDING HATS.

(*The Pretty Horsebreaker.*)

BONNETS

(In the latest fashion.)

Trimmed Hats, in all the new shapes. Children's Hats. Wreaths, Flowers, Head-dresses, &c.

WOOLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Amongst the recent novelties J. & W. Watson & Co. beg to announce

GIBRALTAR RIB.

(*Especially for Riding Coats.*)

COMMODORE

(*The new White Vesting.*)

Fine Saxony Twills, in good shades of Drab, suitable for the Hills. Rs. 42 the Suit.

Large assortment of Fancy Drills.

JUNGLE SUITS. Rs. 20.

Messrs. W. & Co. have always on hand, a large stock o Accoutrements, and Trimmings of every description, necesary to the equipment of Officers in H. M.'s Indian service.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

RAGOO SHAMJEE.

JUST RECEIVED per last Overland Mail of the latest fashion and make, of the best London Season.

Ladies Rich Silk Mantles and Cloaks, Kid and Silk Gloves of all Colours, Cotton and Thread Stockings, Linen Collars, Garters, Fancy Muslin Boddices, Colored Berlin Wool of 12 thread with Canvas to Match, Childrens' Stockings, embroidered long Robe and Frocks, Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, Gentlemens' Collars of the London Season, as also Silk Scarfs, of all fancy colours, Irish Linen for Shirt Collars, Scotch Lawn Prince of Wales Handkerchiefs hemmed, Masonic Aprons in improved Cases, as also Ribbons for Royal Arch and Master Mason's Clothing, &c., &c.

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO.

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Goods, &c. &c.

A few Stereoscopes with reflectors, and Pictures of great variety.

3 Cases Foolscap Paper.
1 Case of Fancy Baskets.

Also an Invoice of Superior Fresh Oilmanstores, Perfumery and Medicines by G. F. Coward, London, viz.—

OILMANSTORES.

Durham Mustard, pint and Decanter Salad Oil, assorted Pint Pickles, quarts Vinegar, assorted sauces, 1 and 3 lb Jams and Jellies, assorted Tart Fruits, French Capers and Olives, Raspberry Vinegar, and Lemon Syrup, Table Essences, Candied Peel, Patras Currants, Turkey Figs, Prince and Sultana and Muscatel Raisins, Tapioca, Barley oatmeal, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Yarmouth Bloaters, Peppermint Lozenges, and assorted Comfits.

PERFUMERY.

Lavender-water, Rose, Bergamot, Marshalle, Verbena and Guard Bouquets, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, milk of Roses, Bear's Grease, Marrow Oil, Circassian and Cold Cream, Wellington Paste, Shaving Soap, Jamaica pomatum, Tooth Brushes, powder puff, Hair powder, Brown and Honey Soaps.

MEDICINES.

Cod-liver Oil, Sedlitz and Soda powder, Carbonate and Calcinized Magnesia, Sulphate of Quinine, Calomel, Tartaric Acid Cream of Tartar, Epsom salts, Essence of Ginger, Camomile, peppermint, Spirits of Lavender, Balsam Copabia, Tincture of Myrrh, Paregolic Elizir, Brandy Bitters, Tooth Powder, permanent Ink, &c. &c.

Also the following fresh Oilmanstores and Provision, from Crosse and Blackwell and other makers, consisting of Somerset and Chedder Cheeses, York Hams, Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Patefoigras, Red Herrings, Bacon, Soups, Jams and Jellies, assorted Sauces, Mustard, Tart Fruit, &c. &c.

2 Cases Huntley and Palmer's assorted Biscuits, &c. &c.

On account of Nursey Jetha the first purchaser by order of Hunsraz Curumsey.

H C / E B 1/3. 3 Casks Cochineal, weighing 1002 lbs. landed ex *Lord Raglan.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Yacht *Sunbeam,* Cutter Rigged, Coppered and Copper-fastened, about 12 tons burthen, together with her Anchor, Cables, Sails, Stores, &c.

She is now hauled up on the shore at Sewree, and can be inspected by any intending purchaser.

Sherry, of very superior quality, quarts. Rs. 21 and 27-8 per dozen.

Port, of very superior quality, quarts and pints. Rs. 22 and 12 per dozen.

Brandy. "Martell's" quarts. Rs. 27 per dozen.

Bombay, 14th November 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,

English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.

(*Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.*)

BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—

For Ladies.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.

For Gentlemen.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian Slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Goloshed Canvass Slippers with Wools to Work, &c.

For Children.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron	Rs	28
Do. Do. ...... best ,,	,,	33
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	,,	36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined	,,	40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best	,,	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron	,,	32
Do. Do. ...... Do.	,,	35
Do. Do. ...... best	,,	38
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	,,	40
Do. Do. ...... With Hood, best	,,	65
Do. Do. ...... best Imitation Cane Sides	,,	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks	Rs.	8
Do. 8 ,, Do.	,,	15
Do. 1 ,, Tudor Clocks with Alarm	,,	14
Do. 8 ,, Do. do.	,,	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, MalaccaSticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

	Rs.	
Best Treble Balls	5	0
Do. Double do.	3	12
Do. Youth's do.	3	0
Do. do. do.	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each	Rs.	10	0
CUPBOARD. STRAIGHT; (*To screw on Flat.*) CUT; (*To let in Flush.*) 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea.		10	8
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each	Rs. 11 to	12	0
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each	,, 14 to	17	0
SAFE with Patent Locks	Rs.	175	0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet — 6 long,	3½ wide,	2½ deep	each...Rs.	18	0
No. 00 — 7½ ,,	4½ ,,	3 ,,	,,	20	0
No. 1 — 9 ,,	5½ ,,	3½ ,,	,,	21	0
No. 2 — 9¾ ,,	6 ,,	3½ ,,	,,	23	0
No. 3 — 10½ ,,	6 ,,	4 ,,	,,	25	0
No. 4 — 12 ,,	7 ,,	5 ,,	,,	28	0
No. 5 — 13 ,,	8 ,,	5½ ,,	,,	32	0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1 — 14½ long,	9 wide,	5½ deep	each...Rs.	25	0
No. 2 — 15½ ,,	9½ ,,	6½ ,,	,,	28	0
No. 3 — 17½ ,,	10½ ,,	7½ ,,	,,	33	0
No. 4 — 19 ,,	12½ ,,	7½ ,,	,,	39	0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1 — 13½ long,	9½ wide,	8½ deep	each...Rs.	23	0
No. 3 — 16½ ,,	12½ ,,	11 ,,	,,	30	0
No. 6 — 23½ ,,	16½ ,,	16½ ,,	,,	45	0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 — 16½ long,	12½ wide,	6 deep	each...Rs.	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without DrumsBells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	,,	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	,,	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	,,	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	,,	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	,,	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	,,	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	Rs. 15 to ,,	30
Railway Time Keepers.		
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.		
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from	Rs. 30 to ,,	60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	,,	25

Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.

Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.

Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.

Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.

Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.

Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	,,	30
Master Masons' Apron	,,	15
Do. ,, Sash	,,	15
Rose Croix Jewels	,,	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	,,	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	,,	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	,,	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	,,	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	,,	14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0⅞d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0½d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows,:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.		
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 5th November 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office ....LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.	
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.	
,, 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.	
,, 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.	
,, On demand	2s.	0½d.	do.	
Circular Notes	2s.		do.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees phyable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 9th November 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0⅞d.	per Rupees.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0½d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	,,
,, 6 ,,	5	,,
,, 12 ,,	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours..................10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays.....................10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee	
Do. ,, at 3 ,,	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,	
Do. ,, Demand	} 2s.	0½d.	,,	
Do. Scotland ,,				
Do. Ireland ,,				
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	2s.	0d.		

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3	,,
Do. 6 ,,	4	,,
Do. 12 ,,	5	,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3	per cent.	per annum.
Do. ,,	6 ,,	5	,,	,,
Do. ,,	12 ,,	6	,,	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s.	0½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 7th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0⅝d.	,,
On Demand	1s.	11½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-57	cts.	
3 Do. Do. ... ,,	2 54	,,	
On Demand........ ,,	2-53	,,	

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	,,	
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,	
,, 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	,,	
,, 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	,,	
On demand	} 2s.	0½d.		
On Scotland do.				
On Ireland do.				
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	} 2s.			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3	,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4	,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 30th October 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0⅞d.	per Rup.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.	
On Scotland } On Ireland } On demand	2s.	0½d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s.	11½d.	do.	

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 ₩ cent ₩ annum.				
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, 100 Dozen Gauze and Silk Ties, Turkey Red Scarfs, Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, 5 Cases of Mustard, 4 Bales Gunny Bags, White Jacconets, fine White Lawn Handkerchiefs, assorted Pickles, 100 Dozen Combs, Wall Paper, Salad Oil, Castor Oil, Macassar Oil, Glass Beads, Lady's Bonnets, Quills, Toilet Bottles of sizes and Sundry others Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery by Wm. Mirlees & Co. of Glasgow, Tennant's Beer and Porter in Quarts and Pints, Cherry Brandy and Cherry Cordial in Pints Sherry by Stewarts, in Quarts and Chillingworth's and Sons Crown Sherry in Cases of 3 dozen each Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles, Port Wine in Quarts and Pints, Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th November 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long cloths, Jaconets, one case of Muslin, &c.

ALSO

1 Case of Corkscrews and Perspective Glasses.
1 Cask of Bolts.
1 Cask of Tinned Wire for Sodawater Bottles.
1 Case of Scale Beams.
Sets of Stocks and Wires.
Several Large Gilt Frames for Looking Glasses.
3 Bales of Coloured Wall Papers.

AN AUCTION SALE OF CARVED FURNITURE, &c., IN FORT. (NEXT TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.)

ON TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Fort, (Next to the Roman Catholic Chapel) all the remaining Carved Furniture, &c., the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Lalljee the same comprises Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Side Board, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Screens, Conversation, Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Hatstands, Cheval Glass Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Splendid Model of a Ship, full Rigged, with every thing complete, in a Glass Case.
One English Built Buggy by "Wm Kinross."
One 6-inch Theodolite with Stand and Mahogany Case, by "Elliott Brothers."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th November 1863

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at the usual four, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists.

AT 1 P. M.

4 pairs Australian Mares.
And any carriages and horses offering

AUCTION SALE OF A PART OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THURSTON'S FIRST CLASS SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, ETC., AT THE P AND O. COMPANY'S OFFICERS' CLUB "SANTA CRUZ HOUSE," MAZAGON.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the abovementioned place (in consequence of removal from the present house,) a part of the Household Furniture of the P. and O. Company's Officer's Club, the same comprising rich cut Glass Ware, white and gilt Coffee Cups and Saucers, a set of carved Blackwood Dining Table for 42 persons, Hanging Punkha, large side Board Conversation and Reclining Couches and Drawing room Chairs with crimson Silk Damask and Spring, Teapoys, Whatnots, circular, Card, Dressing and Washing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Glasses, two Telescopes by "Potter," a bronze 4-light hanging Argand Lamp with drops, single light plated and bronze Hanging and Table do., an excellent correct going 8-Day Clock by "Brockbank and Atkin" of London, a first rate full size "Thurston's" Slate Billiard Table, with balls, cues cue stand, marking and regulation boards, &c., a Thurston's" 6-light revolving Billiard Lamp, Billiard Couches, Chairs, and set of spare Cushions. China and other Bathing Tubs, Dispense articles, Ice Box. Table and Bed Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils etc. Also, if not previously disposed of, about 10,000 good Manilla Cigars (No. 2).

No catalogues.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA

On MONDAY, next the 16th November, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence 256 Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., of W. JOHNS, Esq., the same consist of Tent Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, a Set of 4 Plated Dish Covers, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Liqueur and Egg Stands, Spoons, and Forks, Candlesticks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining, Circular, Writing and other Tables, Pridieu, Easy, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Tea Poys, Whatnots, Side Boards, Screens, Chiffonier, Four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand, Tables Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Mahogany and Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, a Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Bronzed Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, two good Sextants, one Barometer, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One Pony Phaeton, and one Horse.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSE, &c. &c., At No. 74, UPPER COLABA.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence "Light House Lodge" Upper Colaba, the Household property of W. H. PAYNE, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises Glass, Plated and Porcelain Ware, handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Dining, Circular, Pier, Camp and other Tables, Reclining, Easy, Arm, and other Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Book Cases, Tea Poys, Folding Chairs and Cot, for district Travelling, Iron Chair and Couch, Bengal Cots, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glass, Rosewood Chests of Drawers, a handsome full-toned Semi Cottage Piano, with zinc case, in good condition and made to order, 6 chamber Colt's Revolver, Double Barrell Fowling Piece, Enfield's Rifle, Sword, Dressing Case, Medicine Chest, Flute. Time-piece, Bronze and Plated three light and other Lamps, with and without Drops, by "Tucker" and "Nash," Pictures, Carpets, Bronze and Plaster of Paris Figures, Table Ornaments, Gent's Tool Chest, Telescope, Oak Plate Chest, Jubbulpore Tents, Copper Cooking utensils, Dispense articles, Books and a number of other articles.

AT 1 P. M.

A four-seated open Carriage with Pole and Shaft for one or two Horses, fitted with glass windows for the rains.

A handsome Bay Arab Horse adapted to either single or double draught.

A set of Brass mounted double Harness.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, on and after the 24th instant.

SALE OF GENUINE AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 7th and TUESDAY the 8th December next Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have been honored with instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at his late residence, at Malabar Hill, the genuine and valuable Household Furniture, &c., of the Hon'ble Sir JOSEPH ARNOLD, KNIGHT

Full particulars of which will be given in future advertisements.

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view five days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CONTRACTORS' TOOLS LABOR CARTS, STONE TRUCKS, &c., AT GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON, ON THE PREMISES OF MESSRS. FREEMAN & CO., CONTRACTORS

On TUESDAY next, the 17th inst, at 12 (noon) Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by public Auction at the above-named place, 14 Labor Carts, 4 Railway Lorries, 3 Stone Trucks, Bellows, Anvil, a quantity of Steel and Iron Drills, Crow Bars, Picks, Powrahs and General Contractor's Tools, &c. &c.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELECTRO PLATED, EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE, SADDLERY, GUNS, &c. &c. TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

On TUESDAY the 24th instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms comprising, Best Electroplated Tea Services, Cruet Frames, Cake Baskets, Liquor and Pickle Frames, Pint and Half Pint Drinking Cups, Silver Mounted Salvers, Butter and Marmalade Pots, Mappins Knives and Forks in Cases, Ditto of Brooke Brothers & Co. Salt Cellars and Mustard Pots, Silver Mounted Buggy and Riding Whips, Papier Mache Tea Trays, Japan ditto, 5 Brass Bed Steads, 4 Iron ditto. Japan Cash Boxes, Walking Sticks, Engravings, Cut Wine Glasses, Tumblers and Decanters.

1 Case 20 Enfield Rifles Government Pattern with Bayonet,
2 Double Barrell Guns and Rifles in Case.
7 Assorted Musical Boxes.
1 Case Superior Double Photographic Albums, Carriage Lamps Plated Mounted
18 Crates Earthenware of Newest Pattern.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN ENGLISH MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO &c. At MOSELEY HOUSE, FASKLAND ROAD TARDEO

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence as above, the handsome Household Furniture, plated Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., of C. CHOEN, Esq., (proceeding to Europe), the same comprises rich cut glass ware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set, Silver Bread Basket, rich Papier-Mache Tea Trays, etc., handsome English Drawing Room Walnutwood Suit in first rate condition, consisting of a Sofa, Six Chairs, and a Easy Chair covered with rich blue Silk Damask, a pair of Chiffoniers Card Tables, centre oblong Table, 2 Chess do. a Canterbury Music Stand, four pairs of Whatnots, a brass English Rocking Chair, handsome English solid Mahogany Side Board, Round Table, Writing Cabinet with plate glass doors, Dressing and Washing Tables, with rich Toilet Services and fixed looking Glass, and Marble tops, Commodes, Towel Horses, a Brass Bedstead, a 3 light plated hanging Argand Lamp with drops, a magnificent Cottage rosewood Pianoforte made expressly for Bombay, by the celebrated makers John Broadwood and Sons, Engravings in frames, a Chubb's Fire proof Safe, English Brussels Carpets a small quantity of carved blackwood Furniture, a Pier Glass in gilt frame Flower Vases, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense articles &c. &c.

2 Brass Bedsteads Sundry Wines spirit and Beer.
Unless previously sold.
3 Ponies.
1 Phaeton by Antonei Byculla.
4 Seated English Built Brougham, Saddles, Bridles, &c. &c.

No catalogues and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed per Ship *Canova,* two first rate English-built new Malvern Dog Carts, finished in the very best manner, with handsome Plated Lamps, one set of very superior Plated on German Silver, Single Harness, with handsomely-chased Mountings, Ornaments and Registered Pattern, Saddle Cloths, Gentlemen's, Lady's, and Child's Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

A powerful Grey Riding Horse, 14-1.
An English-built open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.
An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.
A high caste Arab Bay Riding Horse, 7 years old, 14-2¼ in height to be seen on a day's notice. Price Rs. 1,000.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English Bound Account Books, ready ruled, for office use 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf bound Cash Books 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th November 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PRESTONPAN'S BEER.—A fresh Consignment has just been received ex "*City of Shanghae,*" and is now for sale at our Godowns.

Price Rs. 6½ per Dozen Quarts.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1863. MACNEE & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—

2 Dozen	Cases Vintage	1851	Rs.	32.
2 Do.	do. do.	185-	,,	26.
2 Do.	do. do.	1860	,,	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES. &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	25
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	20
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2. a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	11	8	,,
,, 3. a full flavored Do. in Quarts	16	8	,,
,, Ditto in Pints	9	0	,,
,, 4. a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	,,
St. Julien Medoc	12	,,
St. Estephe	10	,,
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	18	,,
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	12	,,
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.	18	,,

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Fauiong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have instructions to submit for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, proximo, at the Godowns of Messrs. Leggatt and Co., in Rampart Row the undermentioned Stock of Wines and Spirits, belonging to Messrs. Gladstanes Coningham and Co., London.

The Wines have been lately imported, and are in perfect order and good condition.

This will afford a favorable opportunity to Regimental Messes and Club desirous of replenishing their Stock.

List of Wines and Spirits to be sold:—

No. 3 —Sherry, white seal.
,, 1.—Port, black seal.
,, 2 —Brandy, superior.
Champagne.
Moselle, Sparkling, and Still.
No 2 —Claret, yellow seal.
,, 3 —Claret, blue.
Sauterne.
Tent Wine.
Geneva.
Old Tom.
Gin.

Bombay, 31st October 1863.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have mad arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ....Black Capsule	35
	,, Pts. ,, ,,	18
	No. 2 ....Blue ,,	30
	,, Pts. ,, ,,	16
	No. 3 ....Yellow ,,	26
	,, Pts. ,, ,,	14
	No. 4 ....Green ,,	22
	,, Pts. ,, ,,	12
	Medoc ....Red ,,	17
	,, Pts. ,, ,,	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal	28
	,, Pts.	15
	Red Seal	24
	,, Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado ....Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Light Golden ....Green ,,	28
	Pale ....Brown ,,	26
	Pale ....Yellow ,,	22
	Pale ....White ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ....in Glass Bottles	42
	,, Pts.	21
	White ....Bottles	42
	,, Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
,,	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
,,	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
Bombay, April 1863. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe
Souchong
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

} in 7 lbs. boxes and 1 lb. packet, expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Puzzle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chessboard"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
,, ,, Non Plus
,, Decimal Puzzle

The Rotatory Gammon
,, Aunt Sally
,, Ringolette
,, Russian Bear Hunt
,, English Loto
,, Tarcetta
,, Red White, and Blue
,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
,, Game of War
,, Puff and Dart
,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
,, Gwal or
,, Hard Lines
,, Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
,, Oxford University Boat Race
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights

Received by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline,* rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of references, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

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